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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### 'What Nerve! And Him Just a 718'

New York City, whose five boroughs were joined together in 1898, has been put asunder by the telephone company. Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island have a new area code: 718. Manhattan and the Bronx retain area code 212.

The phone company said the new code was needed because it was running out of numbers. Predictably, there have been complaints. Columnists have portrayed 718 as "tacky," noting that chic places such as Washington (202), Chicago (312) and Los Angeles (213) have low-number codes, while high numbers turn up in northern Kansas (906) and Council Bluffs, Iowa (712).

The idea that a telephone number can convey social status is not new. Twenty years ago, when telephone exchanges had names, Butterfield 8 was considered New York's most exclusive local exchange. Not coincidentally, John O'Hara made it the title of a novel about Manhattan's rich people. Today, he would have to call his book "288."

### Mountains of Food In Miles of Aisles

Invest warehouse stores, at least twice the size of conventional supermarkets, are only the most dramatic innovation in the latest wave of change to sweep the retail food industry in the United States.

Products are displayed in open cartons or even in bulk in huge cracker barrels. Prices are low and the stores often offer 24 hours a day. They are in to the warehouse stores are so-called supercenters, offering more service and a larger selection of products.

Yet another variation is the so-called combination store, also aimed at busy consumers who want to do all their buying in one place. They put an even greater emphasis on nonfood items and services such as lunch counters, pharmacies, film processing and liquor sales. After the warehouses, they are the fastest-growing of the industry's new formats.

At the same time, the traditional supermarket is being squeezed from the other side with the proliferation of small gourmet outlets. The trend toward single households and two-income families has increased the demand for luxury items such as truffles and pate, with prices to match.

### Taxman Ain't Loved In Them Thar Hills

Thomas (Tommy) Burnett is expected to win re-election handily to the Tennessee House of Representatives although he is in federal prison at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama, serving 18 months after pleading guilty to misdemeanor charges of failing to file federal income tax returns for three years beginning in 1978.

The financial troubles of Mr. Burnett, 41, seem to have cast him as a victim rather than a villain in the eyes of many of his constituents in the Cumberland Plateau, an area that nurtured the World War I hero, Sergeant Alvin C. York, where people are poor, but "not welfare poor," as one Tennessean put it; and where people are suspicious of outsiders, including the federal government.

"I don't believe it," says his Republican opponent, Nesby Lee Pemberton, a retired schoolteacher. "You go out and meet people and, to them, he's just a hero."

### Short Takes

Boy Scout Troop 103 of Fleetwood, Pennsylvania, checked in with the armed security guards at the crippled Three Mile Island nuclear plant. They donned hard hats, walked past pipes that had radiation tags and gathered in the control room where the worst commercial nuclear accident recorded in the United States unfolded on March 28, 1979. The Scouts are among 30,000 people who have gone through the complex since July 1979. The plant's owner, General Public Utilities, decided it would be good for its image if it began regular tours, but it keeps visitors away from radiation areas.

After two guerrilla bombings, one in Beirut in October 1983 that killed 241 American servicemen and one the next month that caused damage outside the U.S. Senate chamber, dogs trained to sniff for explosives were moved into the White House compound. Like most government programs, bomb sniffing has grown since the Secret Service began with six dogs. "We now have 24 canines," says a service spokesman. "They work different shifts."



For the next two months, New York City will be without its most familiar nighttime beacon—the light that swatches the Empire State Building. The skyscraper's mammoth lighting system was shut down for re-wiring and automation Monday night. The 102-story building's top 30 floors normally are bathed at night in the glow of 204 floodlights and 310 fluorescent lamps. But with the renowned tower darkened, how would King Kong find it?

## House Allows Wider Sale Of Low-Cost Prescriptions

By Martha M. Hamilton  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has voted unanimously to approve a bill to make lower-priced generic drugs more widely available, saving consumers an estimated \$1 billion over the next decade.

The bill also provides the manufacturers of brand-name drugs with increased patent and marketing protection, incentives that the pharmaceutical industry has argued are critical to encourage development of new drugs.

The bill, which passed the Senate in a nearly identical version by a voice vote on Aug. 10, was adopted by the House on Thursday by a vote of 362 to 0. The result of months of negotiations, it had the support of the brand-name pharmaceutical industry, the generic drug industry, consumer and labor groups, and the administration. President Ronald Reagan is expected to sign it.

Provisions of the bill would allow more rapid approval of generic versions of some of the best-selling pharmaceutical products in the country, including the tranquilizer diazepam, marketed as Valium, the diuretic furosemide, the cardiovascular drug Inderal and the pain reliever ibuprofen, a prescription drug known as Motrin which also is available over the counter as Naprin and Advil.

At the same time, it would provide up to five more years of patent protection for new brand-name drugs. Drug manufacturers had fought for extension of their 17-year patent, arguing that the time consumed in getting regulatory approval to market a drug cut into the period that it could be sold with patent protection.

"This bill will do more to contain the cost of health care than anything the Congress has done this year," said Representative Henry A. Waxman, a California Democrat and the principal author of the legislation. "I think this is the most important consumer bill the Congress has adopted this session."

Differences in the House and Senate versions remain to be worked out, but a Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee spokesman said the committee chairman, Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican and the bill's chief sponsor in the Senate, hopes to do so quickly. But the committee spokesman added that Mr. Hatch had not yet seen all the House amendments.

The bill would increase the availability of generic drugs by making a faster approval method available for generic versions of patented drugs approved since 1962. Generic copies of drugs introduced before 1962 could win approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration without complete retesting of the generic copies. The manufacturer must show only that the generic drug was the same as the pioneer drug in order to win approval as safe and effective.

The fact that the accelerated procedure was not available for drugs approved since 1962 effectively insulated many best-selling drugs from competition from generics.



Nancy Reagan laughs at being told by Jeff Lillie, 11, that a drink from the bottle in the bag "will put hair on your feet." She was visiting an elementary school in Oregon and acting in skits to illustrate how to resist social pressure to drink alcohol or take drugs.

## Pot Smoker Rejects Mrs. Reagan's Advice

The Associated Press

CANBY, Oregon — Earl Sturmer said he was going to keep smoking marijuana even though Nancy Reagan told his teen-age daughter she should urge him to give up the habit.

"It's none of Nancy Reagan's business," Mr. Sturmer said after Mrs. Reagan offered the advice and some private words of encouragement to his daughter, Sabra, 13.

During a visit Thursday by the First Lady to an elementary school class on drug abuse prevention, Sabra told Mrs. Reagan that her father, who is divorced, smokes marijuana "all the time."

Mrs. Reagan later advised Sabra to "stand hard" and to tell her father to quit smoking mari-

juana "as soon as possible," the sixth-grade girl said.

But Mr. Sturmer, who owns an auto repair shop, said he had no intention of giving up marijuana, which he contends is less harmful than alcohol and should be legalized.

As for Mrs. Reagan, Mr. Sturmer said, "I don't care for her one bit in the first place, or any of the rest of the Reagans."

In an appearance at William Knight Elementary School, Mrs. Reagan, who is active in programs to fight drug abuse among young people, also took part in a series of skits in which students pretended to be pressuring her to drink or take drugs.

## Alzheimer's Disease: New Clue Seen Study Pinpoints Brain Area Responsible for Memory

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists have pinpointed the damaged areas of the brain that appear responsible for the memory loss linked to Alzheimer's disease, a finding that gives researchers a new way to seek the specific cause of the disease that affects millions of people.

The finding of specific physical defects in the brains of Alzheimer's victims, coupled with a recent discovery of chemical abnormalities in Alzheimer-affected brain cells, represent major steps in understanding how the incurable disease causes progressive memory loss and confusion.

The research also may lead to greater knowledge of the complex ways memories are stored and recalled to healthy individuals.

The physical damage to nerve cells is confined to a surprisingly small area of the brain, according to autopsy studies of five people who died of Alzheimer's disease. The results are reported in the Sept. 14 issue of the journal Science, which was released Thursday.

The selective nature of the damage reported by researchers at the University of Iowa is a surprise because most doctors had thought the progressive memory loss had resulted from damage to nerve cells in scattered areas throughout the brain.

The new findings follow another report, in the Aug. 31 issue of Science, that found a biochemical defect in the brains of people who died of Alzheimer's disease. That defect leads to a markedly diminished production of protein in the brain cells, but it was not determined whether the reduced production was a cause or effect of Alzheimer's disease.

Nor has it yet been established that the diminished protein is the cause of the anatomical damage, that is the specific cell damage, reported on Thursday.

However, the biochemical and anatomical findings in the two reports are compatible, the head of the Iowa team, Dr. Antonio R. Damasio, said in an interview. "We looked at the same problem from different perspectives."

The tests reported to the Science article were performed on autopsy brain tissue from five Alzheimer patients and on five other patients of the same age who did not have the disease. The selective brain defect was not found in the latter group.

"Now, we have to find out why these cells are particularly affected by the disease," Dr. Damasio said. "It's like a tornado that cuts a very narrow path, destroying buildings in a strip 100 yards wide but leaving everything else standing."

The damage was confined to two key areas in the hippocampus, a small area to the temporal lobe toward the front of the brain that is necessary for making and cataloging memories.

Experimental destruction of the hippocampus has been linked to a profound and lasting memory impairment that affects all types of learning.

Most damage to the hippocampus was in the entorhinal cortex, an assembling area for information coming into the hippocampus, and the subiculum, another assembling area for data coming out of the hippocampus and dispersed to other areas of the brain, the researchers said. The hippocampus is then isolated from the rest of the brain.

Dr. Damasio and his colleagues, Dr. Bradley T. Hyman, Dr. Gary W. Van Hoesen and Clifford L. Barnes, added standard chemicals to stain brain cells so that details could be clearly seen under the microscope.

The researchers brought a fresh approach to their anatomical studies: knowledge gained from other experiments of brain function that were done in the last five years.

Approximately two million Americans have some form of Alzheimer's disease, which occurs with increasing frequency after the fifth decade of life.

## Consortium: 2 Rebel Leaders Reach Anti-Sandinist Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

Agency aide, John Pinkston, who left the agency to become MCC's chief scientist.

The agenda they settled upon seems something of a cross between the European Community's fledgling Espirit program and Japan's much-heralded Fifth Generation project.

MCC's plans concentrate on the development of new tools for the automated design and packaging of complex, semiconductor circuits, some of which can take many years to complete, at great cost.

Nearly half of the company's estimated budget of \$65 million will be spent on advanced computer architectures, including artificial intelligence machines, to rival Japan's supercomputer project.

Progress to date has been spotty. In fact, not all of MCC's projects were created equal. New participants pay about \$500,000 to join the consortium; those who answered the call of William C. Norris, the chairman of Control Data, to found MCC took more risk and paid only about \$150,000. But all participants must pay extra, and usually contribute some of their own specialists, to exploit particular advances in research.

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Two rival Nicaraguan rebel leaders, Edén Pastora Gómez and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, have reached an agreement to cooperate in their fight against the Sandinist government, according to a communiqué released Thursday.

The agreement was signed Wednesday at Mr. Pastora's camp just inside Nicaragua near the San Juan River, a spokesman for Mr. Pastora said.

The communiqué said: "The organizations represented in the meeting, which took place within a framework of cordiality and mutual respect, will continue to act separately, always keeping in mind that the common enemy is the one that tramples the freedom and basic rights of the Nicaraguan people."

Mr. Pastora's spokesman said the communiqué meant that the two leaders would maintain separate organizations.

[Mr. Robelo, head of the Costa Rica-based Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, confirmed Thursday that he and Mr. Pastora had agreed to coordinate their operations but act separately, Reuters reported in San Jose.]

## U.S. Business Group Acknowledges Giving 'Hit List' on 4 Agencies

By David Hoffman  
and Dale Russakoff  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has acknowledged that it provided the White House in 1981 with a list of "unsympathetic" Carter administration holdovers to the Environmental Protection Agency and three federal departments — Labor, Energy and Justice.

Many of the 18 officials targeted by the chamber were civil servants theoretically protected from political dismissals or demotions. One was later forced out when he refused an undesired transfer, while others said they were pressured to leave or given nothing to do. Still others remain in the government.

The chamber released the list and associated documents after they were demanded by the House Energy and Commerce Committee chairman, Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, who led last year's congressional investigation of the EPA. One issue in that investigation was whether the administration improperly politicized the agency.

Mr. Dingell said earlier this week that he had evidence that the White House had forwarded a chamber "hit list" to the EPA and sources said he suspected that there were hit lists for other agencies.

The congressman said Thursday that "the hit list of long-term career employees" sent to the White House personnel director by the chamber "raises serious questions of legality."

Many of those whose names appeared on the hit list said in interviews Thursday that they did not know at the time that they had been singled out by the chamber, one of the country's most influential business lobbying groups. Some said they were puzzled about why they were on the list and others said they were pleased.

The list targeted 10 EPA officials, six Labor Department officials, and one each in the Justice and Energy departments.

The documents show that the "hit list" was welcomed at the White House by Wayne H. Valls, who was then an aide to President Ronald Reagan. He sent a copy to Lyn Nofziger, the White House po-

litical director at the time, writing a covering memo that was made public Thursday.

"There is a great deal of concern on the part of a number of our allies about Carter administration holdovers whom the business community feels are unsympathetic."

"I certainly hope something can be done about this," Mr. Valls said. He also sent Richard L. Lesher, the chamber's president, a copy of his note with a handwritten notation, "We try to please."

"I'm honored to be an enemy of the Chamber of Commerce," said Anthony Roisman, a former Justice Department lawyer who prosecuted hazardous-waste violations and now heads Trial Lawyers for Public Justice, a firm that brings suits against government and industry. Mr. Roisman, who was singled out for harsh criticism by a chamber official, said he quit the Justice Department in January 1982, when he found that he had no waste cases to prosecute.

"I'm really pleased to be in such good company. The people on the list were some of the best in the agency," said Barbara Bankoff, an EPA political appointee who was fired by the former administrator, Anne M. Burford, but rehired after William D. Ruckelshaus took over the agency.

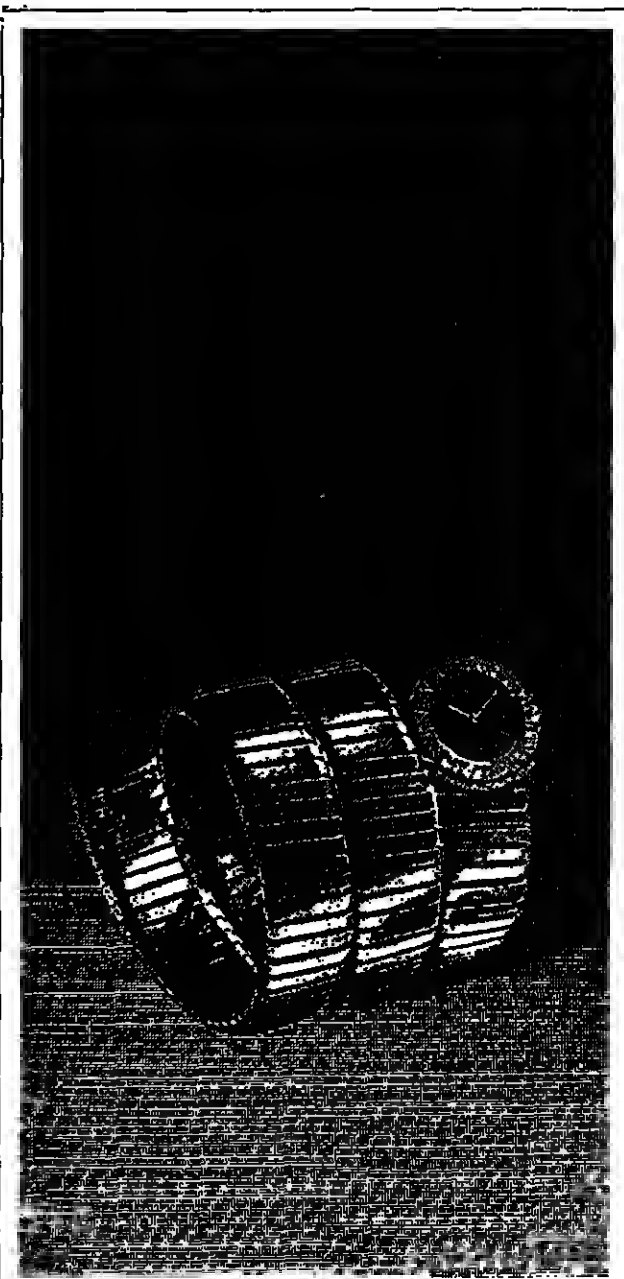
"I think it was pretty stupid of them to put me on the list," said Roy Gamse, former deputy assistant EPA administrator in charge of economic analysis, now director of strategic planning for a private corporation, MCI. "Certainly within the agency I was seen as one of those who was on the side of weighing the economic impacts of regulation, rather than advocating purely the tightening of regulations."

Mr. Lesher sent the list to E. Pendleton James, who was then White House personnel director, in August 1981 after complaining at a luncheon about the Carter officials.

The chamber documents show, as did disclosures in the EPA scandal, the close ties that Reagan administration officials maintained with industry groups. The administration has argued that it has changed its policies substantially since the departure of Mrs. Burford and all but one of her political appointees.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Argentina Hyperinflates

Argentina is now sliding into genuine hyperinflation. The stories from Buenos Aires are beginning to be similar to those from Germany after World War I. There is the same air of haste bordering on panic, with people snatching up their wages and rushing out to spend them on almost anything before prices rise again. By the time the German hyperinflation reached its climax in late 1923, factory workers were being paid twice a day and a newspaper cost 200 billion marks. The price level was something over a trillion times the 1914 level.

Things have not reached that point yet in Argentina. At least theoretically there is still time for the government to bring inflation under control. But the chances for success are fading as the spiral accelerates. The inflation rate is now around 25 percent a month, which means nearly 1,500 percent a year.

The political reality behind this inflation is the vehement struggle between the government and the Peronist labor movement. When the government came to power less than a year ago it unwisely promised to keep wages rising faster than prices. That initial error underlies its inability to impose restraint. The unions called a one-day general strike last Monday to press claims for still faster wage increases.

In the United States, attention continues to be fixed on Argentina's foreign debts. The

question is whether the International Monetary Fund ought not to make special concessions to Argentina, to help a new and struggling democratic government in a bad time. The answer, unhappily, is that any concessions on debt repayment now would be wasted. The next installment on the debt is not the central threat to Argentina's economy. The central threat is a profound internal imbalance that has badly frightened Argentines and generated a massive and continuing flight of capital. This outward flow aggravates the debts and makes repayment more onerous than ever.

Most of the foreign loans to Argentina in the past few years have done little to finance this capital flight. The economy is being progressively and rapidly stripped of capital as Argentines work frantically to get their money to New York or London. It is economic development in reverse, and it is apparently uncontrollable as long as the inflation persists. Standards of living are declining. The unions strike in protest, demanding remedies that can only make the inflation spin faster.

There is much goodwill in the United States toward the embattled Argentine government. But foreign support cannot help much until the government acts to restore some degree of internal stability to the country.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Yes, Recovery — and Then?

Thanks to Reagan policies, President Reagan says, Jimmy Carter's long winter of inflation and recession has given way to a springtime of stable prices and economic growth.

There is no disputing the political truth in that metaphor. Many Americans credit the Reagan administration for the current economic sunshine and seem unconcerned by the distant clouds of big deficits and Third World debt. But it is worth recalling what Mr. Reagan did and did not do for the economy, and how his policies are likely to affect the future.

When he took office, unemployment stood at 7.4 percent and inflation at about 10 percent. In mid-1981 came a deep recession that bottomed out after the 1982 congressional elections with 10.8 percent unemployment and virtually no inflation. The Democrats gained seats in Congress; not two years ago people were talking about a Reagan failure.

Then a recovery as dramatic as the preceding decline took hold, and now unemployment stands at 7.5 percent. The economy is growing rapidly. There is little inflation.

Who should get the blame for the recession — and the credit for the recovery?

It is not surprising to hear Robert Ormer, a Reagan-appointed economist in the Commerce Department, say that Carter administration mismanagement led to the terrible inflation of the late 1970s. Then, he says, the Federal Reserve Board, egged on by President Carter, tightened credit and caused the 1981-1982 recession. He says that the Reagan tax cuts produced the subsequent boom.

But the story is more interesting than that. True, the Carter administration failed to contain inflation, leaving the job to the Fed. True, the Fed's policies created a deep recession. What is debatable is how much Reagan policies have contributed to the inflation-free

recovery, and also how well those policies will serve the economy in the long term.

Tax cuts and 12-digit budget deficits certainly fit the Keynesian prescription, pouring purchasing power into a weak economy. And Mr. Reagan certainly lowered wage expectations with anti-union policies, dramatized by the firing of striking air controllers. But most of the credit for controlling inflation must go to the Fed. It was the Fed's wrenching recession that convinced business that the government was serious about prices. The Fed is still controlling inflation, with tight money to counterbalance the Reagan fiscal stimulus.

This mix — the president's fiscal profligacy and the Fed's monetary stringency — is hardly a dependable formula for stable growth. It causes the high interest rates that suck in \$100 billion a year in foreign capital that supplements domestic savings, which would otherwise be entirely absorbed in funding the deficit. And the present mix raises the value of the dollar, keeping the prices of imports low.

But high interest rates have also placed a crushing burden of debt service on poor countries. And the U.S. economy has been made increasingly vulnerable to the vagaries of international finance. At the very least, an exodus of capital could create a burst of inflation. At worst, it could wreck world trade.

Mr. Reagan has talked a lot about supply-side initiatives and cutting government down to size. But he has behaved like a Keynesian pilot with the throttle set at full speed ahead. His overdose of tax cuts, coupled with credit austerity from the Fed, did rocket America out of a recession without inflation. The question now is whether Mr. Reagan — or anyone else — can maneuver the economy back to the ground without a crash landing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A Kremlin Rebuff to Japan

Former Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi's visit to the Soviet Union last week as head of a parliamentary goodwill mission was largely unproductive. If it proved anything, it was the futility of trying to promote friendly relations with that giant Communist neighbor.

During his four-day stay in Moscow, Mr. Sakuruchi patiently explored ways to improve strained relations. Perhaps he had some reason to expect a better dialogue with Moscow. Earlier, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko had spoken of a desire to develop Russo-Japanese ties. It is true that, in the absence of a broad agreement between the two superpowers to promote dialogue and work out confidence-building arrangements, as well as nuclear arms control measures, any attempt to improve Tokyo-Moscow relations can only be ineffective, if not useless.

—The Japan Times (Tokyo).

### Americans and Foreign Policy

The presidential campaign having just begun, it may be premature to complain about the absence of foreign policy issues from the candidates' public discourse. Yet it would be sad if Americans were deprived of an open debate about the policies conducted in their name. For all the gaudiness of an election campaign, and no matter who wins, the very

experience of a debate about American actions abroad remains a safeguard for democracy. The most significant difference between Washington's war in Indochina and Moscow's war in Afghanistan is that Americans were able to conduct a public protest against their government. Andrei Sakharov was muzzled and confined to exile in Gorki when he condemned the invasion of Afghanistan.

In his conception and conduct of foreign policy, President Reagan has demonstrated damaging incompetence. Americans are less secure than they were four years ago and they have more cause to be worried about the future. As Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro journey around the country, they are likely to find out that the American people care very much about the nuclear arms race, Central America and the Middle East.

—The Boston Sunday Globe.

Years of bellicose rhetoric have made a large section of middle-class white Americans highly bawls. Naturally, the right-wing Republicans are expecting to reap a rich harvest of votes. Perhaps the thought behind this belligerent posture is that the Soviet Union, fearful of the economic consequences of having to match the Americans, will meekly come to the table and take its medicine. If this is so, it shows that the American president is woefully unaware of Russian attitudes and reactions.

—The Hindustan Times (Delhi).

## FROM OUR SEPT. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Society Delays Polar Honors**  
WASHINGTON — Since Dr. Cook has also claimed to have reached the North Pole, the board of managers of the National Geographic Society issued this announcement (on Sept. 7): "The board today decided to take no action with regard to honors to the Arctic explorers until after detailed observations and records have been submitted and passed upon by competent authority." The society has received a telegram from Commander Peary announcing his success in reaching the Pole. "Have won out at last. Pole is ours." It has sent the following reply: "Extend heartiest congratulations on your great achievement." It was explained that the postponement of action was due to the society's desire not to act until the claims of both explorers have been established.

**1934: Unions Assist Textile Strikers**  
WASHINGTON — The American Federation of Labor (on Sept. 7) threw the full force of its moral and financial strength behind the growing textile strike by ordering 108 unions to place their war chests at the disposal of the strikers, who are estimated to have risen to between 380,000 and 400,000 of the 650,000 employed when the walkout was ordered on Sept. 1. The federation's order came from its president, William Green. President Roosevelt's mediation board of three started to grapple with the situation with little indication that it would make much progress, as more mills closed and as the swelling ranks of the strikers appeared to be growing more orderly. There have been indications that the situation is passing into control of union hands.

## Today's Arms Game Needs Modern Rules

By Jan Tinbergen

This is the second of three articles.

THE HAGUE — I called the North-South problem embittering (H/T, Sept. 7). In contrast, the East-West problem is challenging. Its solution requires originality.

It is above all else a problem of the two superpowers, whose overarmament policies are influenced only feebly by other countries' policies — as was so clearly stated by Alva Myrdal, former chairman of the UN Disarmament Commission, in "The Game of Disarmament: How the United States and Russia Run the Arms Race."

Unfortunately, the policy of the superpowers has not contributed to world security but to a high degree of world insecurity. The goal of international policy with the highest priority by far is to stop the arms race and to reduce armaments.

The view of the present U.S. administration that the necessary negotiations should be conducted "from a position of strength" is a fallacy because it is logically impossible for both parties simultaneously to be in a "position of strength." It is a fallacy also because each superpower's military capacity is one of overkill; both are able to kill the world's population many times over.

That the American people elected in 1980 and will probably re-elect a government that wants a "position of strength" may be the consequence of their lack of experience of a war on their territory. NATO's acceptance of this starting point may be due to the lack of experience by Western Europe of a nuclear war. Here only Japan can testify — but its experience must be multiplied by so large a factor for "technical progress" that it fades.

With all the doubts we may have concerning the aims of the Soviet Union, we must understand its suspicion vis-à-vis the United States. America is the only country that has used a nuclear bomb. In addition, most of the qualitative "improvements" in nuclear weapons have been introduced by U.S. forces. To be sure, suspicion in the opposite direction is justified as well. What is the Soviet aim in the Horn of Africa and in Afghanistan?

The fundamental challenge in the problem of the arms race is that we do not yet understand the impact on security of weapons that cannot be used.

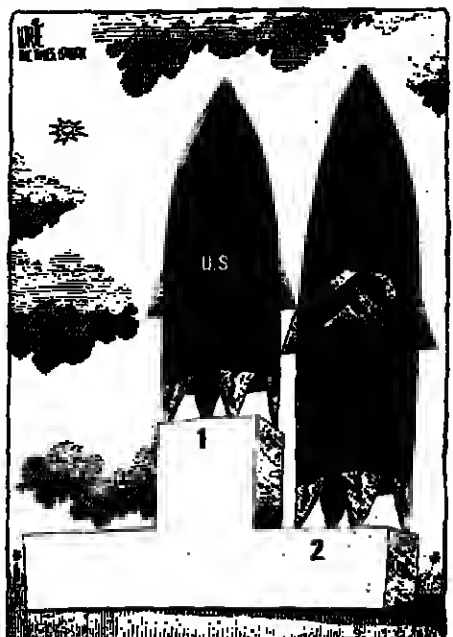
It is to the medical profession's credit to have made clear to the public that medical aid would not be available after a nuclear attack. In contrast, it is a grave omission on the part of the economics profession that it has not set out the negative economic consequences of warfare.

For too long, economists have regarded war as a sin outside their purview. They should point out that warfare is economically far worse than any sort of bad economic policy. Its impact on human welfare is thousands or millions of times worse than that of an economic depression. If it is

task for the science of economics to set out how best to avoid a depression or lessen its effects, a more important task is to set out how to avoid war.

Economists should have asked, for a start, why the war phenomenon developed.

Fighting was originally an activity that some people, particularly males, enjoyed. That may still have been true in Europe's Middle Ages, and it



applies to some contemporary individuals — for instance, some drunken men or some schoolboys. But, step by step, elements were introduced that have altered the nature of fighting.

For lack of volunteers, the organizers of wars as mass activities had to introduce conscription and force other people to join the professional fighters and armed ideologists. The ideology that now drives the fighter was nationalism — the theory that one's own nation is always better, abler and, especially, nobler than the enemy. (As a result, both sides invoke God's help.)

Technological development has introduced types of guns, and carries such as aircraft, that brought the possibility of killing people you can-

not see, an increasing proportion being children. Military activities are the best example of an endeavor in which development is not improvement, and in which economies of scale do not increase production and satisfaction but do increase destruction and suffering. We devote a rising share of productive forces to such activities.

Nationalism — the main ideology used to motivate soldiers — is strengthened by the fact that the Earth is populated by so many different peoples with different languages. The simpler people within each nation are especially unable to make themselves understood in another nation, and this creates a feeling of alienation, adding to tensions.

Socialism from the start opposed nationalism and summoned "proletarians of all countries" to unite. But it is significant that Communist leaders, when the Soviet Union was invaded by Hitler's armies, could not inspire their soldiers only by the "defense of communism." Because most of the soldiers were from peasant families, which were not always favorably impressed by communism, the leaders also had to use patriotism as a uniting force. Similarly, American soldiers could not be asked to defend capitalism; most of them were workers. So they were summoned to fight authoritarianism — to fight for freedom and democracy. World War II was called the great patriotic war.

Patriotism is a virtue when it means loving and, if necessary, defending one's country against aggression. It is not a virtue when it means arrogance, or violence toward other nations.

This development of war activities into something spreading mass suffering and unhappiness gradually brought into existence various types of peace movements. Among them are religion-based movements (such as Pax Christi, the international Catholic peace movement, supported also by non-Catholics) and policy-oriented movements (such as the Socialist Party in the Netherlands). In some Western countries pacifists are permitted to replace military service with civil service.

Recent developments in nuclear armament have strengthened and expanded these movements. In today's missile debate their role and that of some governments, such as the Danish and Dutch, is misunderstood. As we already have pointed out, discussion in terms of power equilibrium hardly makes sense. The heart of the matter is that the arms race must be ended. Because traditional thinking and traditional military policies have not been able to accomplish this, unorthodox thinking and policies are needed. This unorthodox thinking is required of both sides.

The writer, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, contributed this comment to World Press Review.

## Only if Duarte Can Run El Salvador's Own Show

By Robert E. White

The writer was U.S. ambassador to El Salvador during the Carter administration. He is a senior fellow at the Center for Development Policy, a public-policy advocacy organization in Washington.

CHRISTMAS COVE, Maine — Why can't President José Napoleón Duarte do for El Salvador what President Raul Alfonsín has done for Argentina and President Belisario Betancur has done for Colombia? What prevents Mr. Duarte from fulfilling his campaign pledges to end death squads and begin a dialogue with rebel leaders?

Mr. Alfonsín and Mr. Betancur could move their countries away from violence because they had to contend only with the internal dynamics of their societies. Mr. Duarte is less fortunate. He cannot accomplish in El Salvador what is not supported by the United States.

Latin American nations give frequent proof of their ability to cast up leaders ready to find democratic answers to grave political and social problems. Mr. Alfonsín has jailed generals responsible for Argentina's long night of terror and re-established the rule of law. In Colombia, Mr. Betancur has demonstrated that to negotiate with guerrillas need not lead to power sharing.

To his credit, Mr. Duarte has made a start on the vital task of transferring real power from the military to civilian institutions. He has established a presidential commission to investigate the murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero and other

outrageous crimes attributed to death squads. He has vetoed the recommended promotions of several officers infamous for their addiction to violence, and transferred abroad several others of the same stripe. Yet with his first 100 days in office now completed, Salvadorans have little confidence that lasting change is on the way.

How did Mr. Betancur achieve a cease-fire with the guerrillas? He led the Colombian army away from a disastrous policy of attacking rebellion with terror, and convinced revolutionary leaders that he was as committed as they were to moving against poverty and injustice.

Salvadoran revolutionaries also stand ready to silence their guns and to parley. Yet the Reagan administration will not let Duarte be — and instead has thwarted his peace programs by rejecting negotiations and compromise.

How can President Duarte be expected to end military terror when Ronald Reagan declares, against all the evidence, that the "violent right wing [is] not part of the government" of El Salvador? Salvadoran

military chiefs regard that as a signal to continue torture and murder.

How can President Duarte begin peace talks with revolutionaries when Reagan policy excludes negotiation and single-mindedly pursues a military victory? General Paul F. Gorman, the supreme U.S. military commander in Central America, said recently that with enough weapons and more military advisers the Salvadoran army could control from 80 to 90 percent of Salvadoran territory within two years. He did not explain what this extended violence would do to the Salvadoran people or their elected peacekeeper.

Above all, how can Mr. Duarte persuade the Salvadoran military and economic elites to support negotiation and compromise when they are convinced that President Reagan will send troops to crush the revolutionaries? The rich and powerful of El Salvador strongly doubt that the Salvadoran military can ever overcome the guerrillas on the battlefield. They suspect that, given this likely stalemate, the logic of the Reagan policy will lead eventually to intervention by U.S. troops. And,

they reason, if that is the case, why should they bother to support Mr. Duarte's peace program?

Visiting Washington as president-elect, Mr. Duarte pledged in May: "We shall never ask you to send American troops on Salvadoran soil." He must have been disappointed when the Senate failed to approve a bill, already passed by the House, that would prohibit sending troops in or over Central America without congressional approval. Unless his pledge is written into U.S. law, he cannot hope to emulate Mr. Alfonsín and Mr. Betancur.

Instead of using Mr. Duarte's political strength to pursue dialogue and compromise, Washington is using his democratic credentials to justify continuation and expansion of a failed militaristic policy. The result of this folly can only be his destruction as a political leader.

Without a change of course in Washington, El Salvador risks losing perhaps the only political figure capable of initiating negotiations and guiding the country through the transition from feudalism to modern democracy. How fortunate for Presidents Alfonsín and Betancur that the Reagan administration was too preoccupied in Central America to lead a hand in their countries.

The New York Times.

## Africa Is in Africa and Spain Should Be in Europe

By William Pfaff

ALALA D'OR, Majores — Spaniards would like an alternative to Europe because of a "linguistic maneuver." Still, the terrorists have been badly weakened by the González government, which has carried out a substantial devolution of au-

thority to regional governments and has succeeded in enacting a French policy on the Basque problem.

Since the Spanish civil war, France has looked on Basque nationalists in France as political exiles deserving protection. Terrorist acts carried out over the border were tolerated both for this reason and as the price for quiet among France's own Basques.

The government under François Mitterrand has in the last year begun serious cooperation with Spanish security forces, imposed forced residence in northern France on some Basque activists and expelled others to Latin America. French courts have ruled to extradite some Basques accused of murders in Spain.

There has also been a sinister development, the appearance of a Latin American-style death squad which has murdered several Basque activists inside France.

The Basque problem is one of those for which there is no real answer except patience. As with France's Corsicans, the part of the population that wants to break free is both too large to ignore and too small to prevail. Among the Spanish, moreover, there seems little present taste for extremism of any kind.

V.S. Pritchett wrote in the 1950s of Spanish intolerance: "A country unable to tolerate its own people, the Moors, the Jews, the Protestants, the reformers — out with them; out with the liberals, the abbots, the priests, the kings, the presidents, the generals, the anarchists, Fascists and Communists."

It is impossible to recognize in this the Spain of 1980. The outcome of the civil war would seem to have been to destroy the passionately eccentric and intolerant political culture that existed here before 1936.

Extremism was destroyed by being forced to act itself out to exhaustion. The country today is thought by many to be politically fragile, heavily dependent on the energy and intelligence of the admirable King Juan Carlos. It is, one suspects, not all that fragile; everything that could break

broke in the civil war and its aftermath, including what has been described as the Spanish "culture of fear." In the past the Spanish have hated and rejected in succession each of the movements that created modern Europe — in turn the Renaissance, the Reformation, Enlightenment and the French Revolution. But by accepting democracy they turned this history upside down.

Other Europeans greatly agitated themselves over Spanish democracy between 1936 and 1939. For the next 35 years they ostracized Spain because of Franco. Now that Spain has chosen democracy, one might expect Europeans to be pleased. Instead they have found more compelling interest in claims of rival fishing rights, olive oil and the competitive production of undrinkable wine.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### South Africa's Elections

Regarding the editorial "South African Shamocracy" (Sept. 4):

It is a fact, thoroughly reported by your newspaper, that intimidation and other illegal means of discouraging people to vote played a major role in the recent Colored and Indian elections. Not only an active boycott campaign, but systematic breaking up of election meetings and physical threats to voters are proof of this.

What you fail to point out is that the right of individuals or groups not to participate in the elections was recognized throughout: boycott meetings took place openly all during the election campaigns without hindrance. On the other hand, several election meetings were broken up by pro-boycott groups using intimidation and provocation. These means of discouraging people to vote generally play an important role in politically less-developed communities.

It is therefore not strange that an unusually high proportion of voters cast special ballots, especially in circumstances where the intimidation

factor was strong — as for example in Louisa, where twice as many people voted by special ballot as voted at the polling station on election day. The fact that so many people took special steps to cast their votes and avoided voting in public is a strong indication that participation would have been much higher if intimidation and physical threats had not occurred.

Therefore, the mere fact that a person did not vote does not mean that he or she rejects the new system. Besides, many other factors such as apathy, limited experience in election campaigning and organizational, financial and logistical problems experienced by political parties also played an important role, as you well know in the United States in connection with the black vote.

There is another odd feature in the editorial. In the years when the black peoples were progressing constitutionally, it was said that the South African government had no answer to the problem of political rights for the Coloreds and Indians. Now that the new constitution makes a dramatic breakthrough for these two com-

## How Could KAL 007 Be So Lost?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The depressing complicity with government into which the free American press has sunk since Vietnam and Watergate has seldom been more visible than it was on the first anniversary, on Sept. 1, of the Soviet destruction of Korean Air Lines flight 007.

American headlines and airwaves, of course, fully reported the Reagan administration's statements that the downing had boosted U.S. standing in the world relative to that of the Soviet Union. But the press effectively ignored an authoritative article in the New York weekly The Nation (dated Aug. 18-25) establishing to a reasonable certainty that numerous agencies of the U.S. government knew or should have known, almost from the moment flight 007 left Alaska, that the plane was off course and headed for intrusion into Soviet airspace above some of the most sensitive Soviet military installations.

No U.S. agency, military or civilian, warned the crew or tried to guide it out of danger. Nor did Japan.

As recently as Aug. 28, in a anniversary briefing, a State Department spokesman said that "no agency of the U.S. government even knew the plane was off course and was in difficulty until after it was shot down."

If that is true, concludes the author of The Nation's article — David Pearson, an authority on the Defense Department's worldwide military command and control system, who spent a year researching his article — then "the elaborate and complex system of intelligence, warnings and security that the U.S. has built up over decades suffered an unprecedented and mind-boggling breakdown."

But Mr. Pearson shows in excruciating detail why it is most unlikely that there was any such "simultaneous failure of independent intelligence systems" operated by the navy, the army, the air force, the National Security Agency, the CIA or Japan's Self-Defense Agency — all of which, he demonstrates, had the ability to track flight 007 at various stages of its journey across the Pacific.

What is the alternative to the staggering idea of such a breakdown? That all these agencies deliberately chose not to guide the airliner back on a safe course, because its projected overflight of the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island would activate Soviet radar and air defenses and thus yield a "bonanza" of intelligence information to watching and listening U.S. electronic devices.

Despite all administration protests to the contrary, the Pearson evidence raises this alternative at least to the level of a high probability.

Mr. Pearson does not assert as a fact that the United States or South Korea or both deliberately planned an intelligence mission for flight 007. He concedes the possibility that its crew blundered into sensitive Soviet airspace, and that electronic onlookers there spent the night trying to decipher its radio transmissions.

But if the disaster happened that way, Mr. Pearson points out, then two experienced pilots (nearly 20,000 flying hours between them) not only made an error in setting the automatic pilot but "sat in their cockpit for five hours, facing the autopilot sector switch directly in front of them at eye level, yet failed to see that it was set improperly." Nor in all that time could they have used any of the radar and other systems available to them to check their course and position.

Mr. Pearson presents substantial evidence that Soviet radar detection and communications systems over Kamchatka and Sakhalin were being jammed that night, which would help account for their documented difficulty in catching up to flight 007. He also presents evidence for experts to show that the airliner changed course slightly after passing near a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance plane; otherwise it would have crossed Sakhalin far north of the point where a Soviet fighter finally shot it down.

The jamming and the change of course, as detailed by Mr. Pearson, strongly suggest what he obviously fears — that KAL 007's intrusion into Soviet airspace, far from being accidental, was well orchestrated, with the Reagan administration, at some level, doing the orchestrating.

Even if not, the deliberate silence — or the shocking failure — of so many U.S. detection systems argues that President Reagan and the security establishment have grossly underestimated the fate of flight 007 that they admit — or then a complaisant press has been willing to seek.

The New York Times.

### Whom Do We Let Teach?

In response to "Study Finds Teacher Training Decline" (Aug. 30):

The state of education in America is in a bad way if Emily Feinstein, the director of the National Center for Education, can be quoted as saying: "... we are more selective about who we let teach."

R.A. DU FLOU,  
Ambassador of South Africa,  
Paris.

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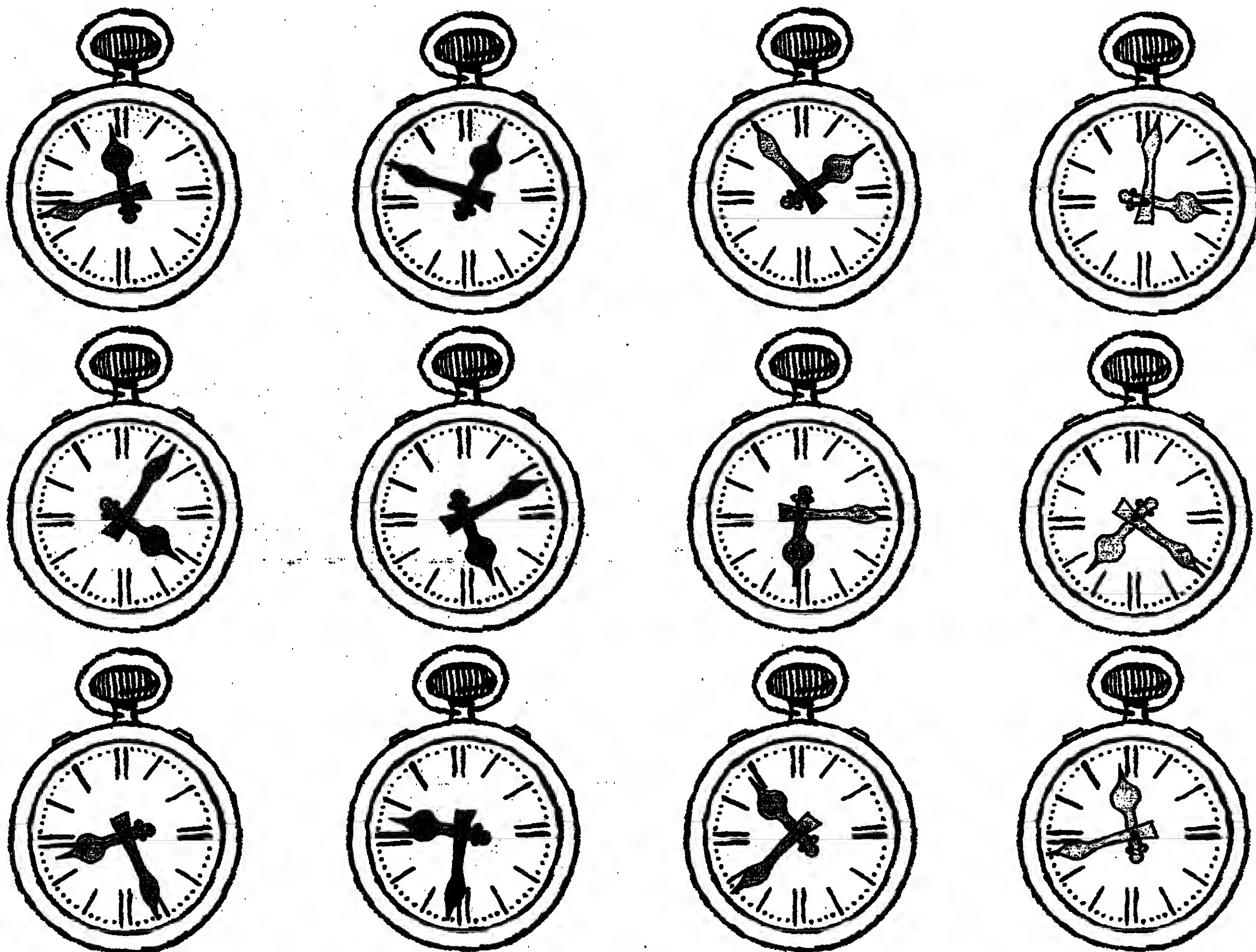
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## On the German Border, Unity Seems Far Away

Locals Skeptical About Reunification And Just Seek 'Neighborly Relations'

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

WANFRIED, West Germany — Before he goes to sleep each night, Willi Hölz sets his electric alarm clock forward by five minutes. This tiny Hessian border village of half-timbered houses gets its electricity from next-door East Germany, and the fluctuations in current have a tendency to slow down Mr. Hölz's clock.

Aside from the anomaly of its electricity supply, an arrangement that entitles the postwar division of Germany, Wanfried and Mr. Hölz, a 66-year-old former school director, have little to do with East Germany. At first glance, this seems strange, since Wanfried is situated on a panhandle that pokes right into East Germany, which envelops the village and its wheat fields with a metal wall, barbed wire, jeep patrols, watchtowers and guard dogs.

Wanfried is perhaps not a bad place to stop and ponder the question of German reunification. Alarmed commentaries in foreign capitals contend that the Germans have lately become seized with a yearning and a passion for unity. If this were so, Wanfried would presumably be caught up in the excitement.

Mr. Hölz, a courteous, deferential man who flew Messerschmitts in World War II, says that the sense of Germany as one nation is weakening.

"We want the awareness that this is one country not to be forgotten," he said, escorting a visitor along a stretch of the simoniac strip that the East Germans have cut along the full length of their 752-mile (1,216-kilometer) western frontier. "But we on the border know that the division of Germany

is the bill that we got from Hitler for starting the war." He added: "I think there is a wish here and over there that things should be seen without illusion. At present we cannot move toward unity. What we want is reasonable, neighborly relations. We have to live for the time being with the division."

In more sophisticated places like Bonn, "the time being" might be rendered "the imaginable future." A recent closed-door seminar, which drew West Germany's senior policy-makers on the German question, concluded without dissent that reunification was not a policy goal of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government. Improving the lot of the Germans under Communist rule was.

One high-ranking official posed the rhetorical question whether the warning trend in German-German relations might culminate one day in a German confederation. He answered his own question squarely, "No." Hesitantly, he floated the word "partnership," adding, "A partial, uneasy and troubled partnership based on common interests — if it is a partnership at all."

This tentativeness of language, and goals, is less riveting than the image of exiled Germans hungering for reunification or Prava's caricature of a "revanchist" Chancellor Kohl plotting to rewrite the postwar borders of Europe and reinstate the German Reich. But in West Germany it is borne out by opinion polls, which portray a sober nation skeptical about reunification.

An extensive survey by the respected polling organization, Forschungsgruppe Wahlen, found that 51.7 percent of West Germans believe that it is "unlikely" that Germany will be reunited in the next 30



Willi Hölz standing before cross erected by pilgrims from West Germany on the West German-East German border.

years while 29 percent said it was "impossible." Another 17.2 percent responded "possible" and only 1.7 said "certain."

At the same time, 79.6 percent of those polled said they were in favor of reunification. 16.2 percent said they were "indifferent" and 3.9 percent said they were against it.

If the future belongs to the young, Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats have their work cut out for them in keeping alive the dream of a common German nation. Another poll, conducted by the ministry for relations between the Germans, found that 43 percent of West Germans between the ages of 14 and 21 consider East Germany "a foreign country." Only 16 percent of West Germans over 65 held a similar view.

Along the border in the steep hills around Wanfried, there are few signs that the two Germans are edging closer to each other. Four years ago, right next to the border fence, a group of West German Roman Catholics erected a

huge cross. It faces the Hülfsberg church, which was a site of pilgrimage in undivided Germany and which lies less than a mile inside East Germany.

Every September, West German Catholics make a pilgrimage to the granite cross and peer longingly at the church's gold-tipped steeple, just visible over a verdant hill. Most of them are elderly people who were born in what is now East Germany.

At 35, Benno Döller is among the youngest of the annual pilgrims. He was born in Erxhausen, 6 miles from here, and now runs Wanfried's one hotel. Mr. Döller paused to chat with a customer. "Imagine if the border were open," he said. "Business would be great for me."

"But I don't believe in reunification," he continued. "It's simply not going to happen. And when I take my kids over to Erxhausen — my daughter's 16 and my son's 13 — they don't like it very much. They can't believe that this was once one country."

## Josyf Slipyj, Ukrainian Cardinal, 92, Dies in Rome

VATICAN CITY — Cardinal Josyf Slipyj of the Ukraine, 92, one of the last surviving leaders of religious resistance in the Soviet bloc during the era of Stalin, died Friday without fulfilling his dream of becoming Ukrainian Catholic patriarch.

Cardinal Slipyj came to Rome in 1963 under a Vatican-Moscow accord after spending 18 years in labor camps and under house arrest in the Soviet Union. It was understood that the Vatican had agreed to keep Cardinal Slipyj out of sight for the rest of his life.

In the postwar period, Cardinal Slipyj became a symbol of religious resistance in the Communist bloc, along with Cardinals Stefan Wyszyński of Poland, Jozef Mindszenty of Hungary and Josef Beran of Czechoslovakia.

After Pope John XXIII won him his surprise release from the Soviet Union, Cardinal Slipyj lived quietly in the Vatican. But he proved to be an awkward guest.

In occasional sermons outside the Vatican he spoke his mind. More than once he referred to his release as "so-called freedom" and yearned for the day that he would be able to return to the Ukraine.

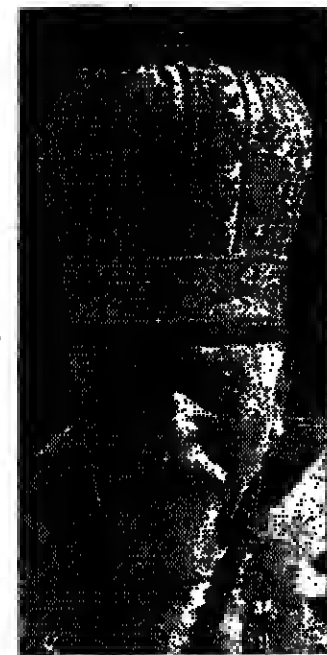
In 1945 Cardinal Slipyj, appointed archbishop of Lvov the previous year, was arrested along with 10 other Ukrainian bishops on charges of having cooperated with the German occupiers.

After the war the Soviet authorities suppressed the Ukrainian Catholic Church, an Eastern Rite church that had returned to unity with Rome in 1595, and forcibly incorporated it into the Russian Orthodox Church.

Cardinal Slipyj was sent to labor camps in Siberia and other areas of the Soviet Union, and later spent two years under house arrest near Moscow. His release followed direct contact between the Vatican and the Soviet government.

Cardinal Slipyj was born in the Ukrainian town of Zastirna. He studied for the priesthood in the Ukraine and Austria and was ordained in September 1917.

He taught theology at the seminary in Lvov and became its rector in 1925. He was made bishop in 1939 and in 1944 was named archbishop of Lvov.



Cardinal Josyf Slipyj

and Moscow after church officials had discussed his freedom with observers from the Russian Orthodox Church at the start of the Second Vatican Council in 1962.

In 1964, the newly elected Pope Paul VI appointed him to the Vatican's Congregation for Eastern Churches and elevated him to be a cardinal in 1965.

As part of Pope Paul's policy of trying to improve the lot of Communist bloc Catholics through quiet diplomacy, the Vatican felt it imperative that Cardinal Slipyj keep a low profile.

But the cardinal saw this as a betrayal of the persecuted faithful and in 1972 he accused the Vatican of failing to defend Ukrainian Catholics.

The previous year, Pope Paul had turned down a request by the Ukrainian Catholic bishops outside the Soviet Union to appoint Cardinal Slipyj as their patriarch, while Cardinal Slipyj had defied the Vatican by holding a synod of the Ukrainian Church in exile.

At a special Vatican-approved synod of Ukrainian bishops in 1980, Pope John Paul II told Cardinal Slipyj he had no intention of making him patriarch.

Cardinal Slipyj was born in the Ukrainian town of Zastirna. He studied for the priesthood in the Ukraine and Austria and was ordained in September 1917.

## U.K. Miners, Coal Board Decide to Remain Silent On Strike Negotiations

LONDON — The two sides in the six-month British coal strike refused Friday to comment about their talks after acrimonious public exchanges threatened to undermine the negotiations.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers said the talks would take place Sunday at a secret venue, but the two sides would say nothing about them.

The silence ends three days of unusual public posturing in which the leader of the miners, Arthur Scargill, and the chairman of the National Coal Board, Ian MacGregor, traded insults on television.

Three-quarters of Britain's 180,000 miners are on strike over plans to close loss-making pits. Mr. Scargill says only exhausted ones should be closed.

Picket line violence, a regular feature of the dispute, continued in various parts of England, with the police arresting 39 strikers who threw firecrackers, rocks and paint in attempts to stop colleagues from returning to work.

Meanwhile, the two-week national dock strike, called after non-union workers unloaded a cargo of imported coal blacked by dockers in support of the miners, halted more than one third of Britain's freight traffic, other than petroleum, on Friday.

Coal industry sources held out little hope for the latest talks, the first since July, saying the two sides were as far apart as ever.

Mr. MacGregor and the coal board, backed by the Conservative government, say the loss-making mines are a drain on the economy and a burden on the taxpayer.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has repeatedly refused to intervene in the dispute, discussed the strike Friday with ministers directly concerned.

Mr. Murray, 62, spent 12 years as general secretary. His sharp tongue and moderate views made him a controversial figure in the movement.

He said that he had no regrets over his stewardship, despite declining union enrollment that has cut the federation's membership to just over 10 million, its lowest in a decade.

## Artifacts Found From Dutch Era On Manhattan

United Press International

NEW YORK — Archaeologists digging between the skyscrapers of Manhattan have unearthed the ruins of a Dutch commercial settlement that flourished on the site 350 years ago and more than 43,000 artifacts, some from New York's first trade with Indians and pirates.

Using high-technology equipment, the archaeologists recovered the items in January under a parking lot at Pearl and Whitehall streets that was due to be excavated for the construction of another financial district skyscraper. The researchers announced the findings Thursday.

Dr. Joel Grossman, the chief archaeologist, said the excavation accurately established the shoreline of lower Manhattan in the 1640s. The island's coast has been extended from two to four blocks since then with landfill, he said. The artifacts were found about eight feet (2.4 meters) below street level.

Remains of four buildings, including one of three warehouses used by the Dutch West India Co., were uncovered along with ceramics, pipes, baskets, barrels and other articles from the early settlement. Dr. Grossman said, The Dutch acquired Manhattan in 1624 but surrendered it to the British in 1664.

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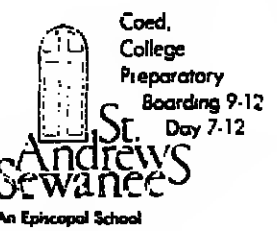
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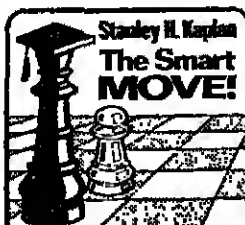
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- 8 Lead Soldiers, Toys & Corkscrews at 12 noon
- 12 Furniture, Decorations & Pictures at 11 a.m.
- 19 English & Continental Furniture, Decorations & Paintings at 11 a.m.  
Silver at 2 p.m.
- 25 Fine Antique & Modern Jewelry at 11 a.m.
- 26 Books & Manuscripts at 11 a.m.

## OCTOBER SALES

- 3 Fine Decorations at 11 a.m. 19th Century Paintings at 2 p.m.
- 10 Furniture, Decorations & Pictures at 11 a.m.
- 13 A Collection of Aeronautica at 10 a.m.
- 23 American Silver, Furniture & Decorations at 11 a.m.
- 24 Fine Antique & Modern Jewelry at 11 a.m.  
Prints at 2 p.m.
- 30 20th Century Furniture & Related Decorative Arts, 1900-1960, at 6 p.m.
- 31 20th Century Paintings & American Illustrations at 2 p.m.

## NOVEMBER SALES

- 7 Furniture, Decorations & Pictures at 11 a.m.
- 7 Judaica, Silver & Russian Works of Art at 2 p.m.
- 14 Rare Books & Manuscripts at 11 a.m.
- 17 Posters at 11 a.m.
- 20 Fine Antique & Modern Jewelry at 12 noon
- 27 Arms & Armour at 11 a.m.
- 28 Rugs at 1 p.m.

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## SEPTEMBER CALENDAR

10

¶ Singer Julio Iglesias will honor the 50th anniversary of Casita Maria with a benefit concert at Radio City Music Hall, Avenue of the Americas at 50th Street. A black-tie supper-dance at the Plaza Hotel will follow the performance, and Iglesias will receive the Casita Maria Medal of Honor. First Lady Nancy Reagan is the evening's honorary chairman. Tickets are \$75 to \$350 and benefit the first settlement house to aid the Hispanic community. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call 581-7370.

11

¶ Six lucky charities will benefit from a fashion show of six designers' works at the annual SFA/USA fund-raiser at Saks Fifth Avenue. New creations by Adolfo, Geoffrey Beene, Bill Blass, Carolina Herrera, Mary McFadden and Oscar de la Renta will be showcased. Each designer will represent a favorite charity. A black-tie dinner-dance follows the fashion parade, which begins at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$150. Fifth Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 940-4244.

12

¶ Bloomingdale's kicks off its two-month promotion of the products and culture of Japan with a black-tie dinner to benefit the Japan Society. Lily Auchincloss will serve as chairman for the event, and the honorary chairmen will be His Excellency Ambassador and Mrs. Shinichiro Asao. Cocktails will be served at 8:00 p.m., followed by a tempting Japanese

buffet. Tickets are \$200. Third Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call 832-1155, ext. 30.

¶ Julio Iglesias will appear in an 8:00 p.m. benefit concert for the Lighthouse, New York Association for the Blind. Tickets are \$100. Radio City Music Hall, Avenue of the Americas at 50th Street. For information, call 355-2200, ext. 193.

13

¶ Christie Brothers holds a tea service and presentation of its new fur collection at the Plaza Hotel. The benefit, beginning at 2:30 p.m., is for the Children's Cardiac Fund at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Ticket prices will be announced. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call 736-6944.

¶ Christie's fall season gets into gear today with a sale of prints. On September 18, jewelry goes on the block. On September 29, art nouveau and art deco works. 502 Park Avenue. For information, call 546-1000.

14

¶ From noon until 2:00 p.m. today, Romita and Tai Missoni will make a rare personal appearance at their New York boutique. The Missonis will be showing off their new fall line of men's and women's fashions. 836 Madison Avenue. For information, call 517-9339.

18

¶ Breakfast at Tiffany's begins with its Hostess Show of elegant table settings. Today also marks the tenth anniversary of Tiffany

20

& Co.'s collaboration with Designer Elsa Peretti. 727 Fifth Avenue. For information, call 755-8000.

¶ Hanae Mori's new haute couture line will be presented at a special fashion show to benefit the School of American Ballet. Hosting this event will be Mrs. William Nitze and Mrs. Arthur G. Altschul. A cocktail party after the show will have a Japanese-French theme that's meant to echo Mori's newest designs. Tickets for this 6:00 p.m. affair, at the Hanae Mori boutique, are \$100. 27 East 79th Street. For information, call 877-7635.

¶ Sotheby's begins a one-week exhibit of 63 *objets de vertu* from the collections of Baron Heinrich Thyssen. The sale will include Frederick the Great's snuffbox and an assortment of gold boxes and jewelry. The auctions coincide with the publication of a book about Thyssen's formidable holdings. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call 472-3400.

25

¶ A noon luncheon and fashion show of Nina Ricci's designs will benefit the Institute of International Education. Once again, Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke chairs this fourth annual event. Mrs. Javier Perez de Cuellar, wife of the secretary general of the United Nations, and the Hon. Jeanne Kirkpatrick, ambassador to the U.N., serve as honorary chairmen. Tickets are \$65. The Plaza Hotel, Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call 883-8217.

¶ Tonight marks the American opening of *Giselle* by the Dance Theatre of Harlem. The Doll League, an organization of women who do charity work for children, has shaped a benefit reception around the premiere. The 7:30 p.m. performance at City Center (131 West 55th Street) will be followed by a party on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Honorary chairmen for the evening are Mrs. Harry Belafonte and Mrs. George Steinbrenner. Tickets are \$100. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 690-6754.

¶ Conductor Zubin Mehta and Violinist Pinchas Zukerman will perform in this evening's first concert of the New York Philharmonic's 1984-85 season. The orchestra will present, among other works, Beethoven's *Leonora Overture* No. 3. A black-tie supper, chaired by Mrs. James W. Crystal, precedes the 8:00 p.m. performance at Avery Fisher Hall. Tickets for the concert only are \$10 to \$30; \$100 to \$400 for all the evening's festivities. Lincoln Center. For information, call 580-8700, ext. 381.

26

¶ This evening at the Hotel Pierre, a fashion show of autumn designs will benefit the Girls Town of Italy. This annual event, which begins with 7:00 p.m. cocktails, will be cochaired by Mrs. Jonathan Farkas, Mrs. Stephen Nann and Mrs. Frederick Winslow. Tickets are \$150. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call 581-7380.

## OCTOBER

1

¶ "A Masked Ball" is a fitting idea for this Halloween month as the Musicians Emergency Fund holds its annual benefit at the Hotel Pierre. Aldo Gucci is the honoree, and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst Jr. is the honorary chairman. Ushering in the guests will be Chairmen Mrs. Harold P. Whitmore and Ivan Obolensky. Entertainment will be provided by Mike Carney and his Orchestra. Tickets for this black-tie dinner-dance are \$200, and the money raised will help talented or needy young musicians further their careers. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call 758-2450.

## FOOD

Continued from opening page

fruit tarts, fresh fruit (Cavaillon melons, blackberries and cherries one evening last summer), homemade sorbets (always at least two flavors) and outstanding soufflés. A springtime rhubarb tart, under a meringue topping, had the sharp, old-fashioned flavor of the season. There is a handsome cheese

gastronomy—are all adept at the sort of attention that has generally gone the way of the 15-cent bus ride. Occasional lapses—a wrong appetizer on a fairly quiet night, a wine list that didn't appear until it was asked for twice—are all the more noticeable because they are so rare.



Ruetta and Durringer are challenging New York's best French restaurants.

cart, something many restaurants—even top-class ones—will not attempt, as it involves meticulous care and more than a little loss of revenue. Prunelle's cart offers an excellent selection.

The wine list tends heavily toward very expensive French vintages, although there is an adequate choice of bottles priced around \$20.00. The house wine is good, and available at \$14.00 a carafe or by the glass at \$4.50. Ruetta says he used to have more than the current five California offerings, but his domestic wines were bought mainly by French visitors. He claims that the demand for domestic wines has fallen off now that the franc is not favoring French travel here.

As to Prunelle's service, no transatlantic sybarite being cosseted in a deck chair at bouillon time ever had it better. The staff—captains and waiters alike, many of them recognizable from their previous posts in some of the other midtown bastions of French

At this moment Prunelle is a restaurant with so much going for it that one wants it to be consistently terrific. Furthermore, with a fixed price luncheon of \$26.00, a dinner tab of \$42.00, and hefty supplements for caviar, smoked salmon, dessert soufflés and the like, it *should* be terrific.

Ruetta says he opened Prunelle because, as much as he loves La Petite Marmite, "it is like being in a corner." He freely admits that he wants to prove he's as good as his midtown neighbors and friends. Well, it takes the nerve of a downhill racer and the determination of a solo sailor to challenge the big French boys—the La's and Le's—on their own turf. But when you think about it that way, Jacky Ruetta, with the help of his *confrère* Pascal Durringer, may be just the man for the job.

—Pat Brown

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## ARTS

## WESTON NAEF'S NEW JOB IS PICTURE PERFECT

For months it was only a whisper. A lot of closed-door meetings. A lot of secret phone calls. A lot of self-restraint on the part of the few people who knew. Then the Getty Museum broke the silence with a bang. For a rumored \$20 million it had bought more than 18,000 photographs of major historic importance. Virtually overnight, the Getty could boast one of the largest collections assembled in

The collection purchased in that heady hour is actually nine private collections combined. It includes the 4,000 prints gathered by Arnold Crane in Chicago and the 6,500 gathered by Sam Wagstaff in New York. It will feature the largest selection of Nadar vintage prints in the world, more Julia Margaret Camerons than any collection in North America, more Le Grays than anywhere in France and a selection of August San-

tography was a surprising choice. As Naef explains: "I think they probably found out that there are not many areas where you can come in and start collecting from scratch and hope to equal the major collections that already exist." Photography, he points out, has only been collected systematically for a decade or so. Before that art lovers bought plenty of pictures but weren't convinced of their lasting value.

Naef, for one, never had a doubt. "Collective tastes and opinions that suddenly blow upon us have never been particularly reliable measuring sticks for long-term meaning," he says. "So I never personally took much stock in the doubts about the field when they were there. I was mildly amused that this attitude had begun to set in, but as far as I was concerned, I knew that these works would continue to hold magic and meaning for a long time to come."

How much all this will affect the photography market is another matter. The Getty purchase clearly gives the field a fresh glow of legitimacy. But according to New York Dealer Daniel Wolf, who single-handedly assembled the various collections, it's doubtful that prices will be dramatically affected. "When people are confident," he explains, "the mood changes, and there'll be more money in the field. But it won't really change the market. You need two big buyers to change a market, and the Getty won't even be one of them. There's very little it needs to add. Weston is going to have his hands full."

Weston Naef became curator of prints and photographs at the Met in 1970. Previously he had been a visiting scholar at the Boston Public Library, and director of the art gallery at Wheaton College. He received his B.A. from Claremont Men's College in 1964, his M.A. from Ohio State University two years later. He did postgraduate work at Brown in art history for the next three years. In the last decade he has written a number of books on photography, including *The Collection of Alfred Stieglitz*. Unlike many of his colleagues, Naef never wanted to be an artist himself. "I knew I was very good at looking," he says. "And much better at looking than at making. I knew that right from the start."

Daniel Wolf believes that Naef is the only man with the talent and energy to take on the Getty project. The next months will certainly demand both. First, there'll be loose ends to tie up at the Met—not least of which is Naef's own role in helping choose his successor. Next comes the gathering of the Getty's new pictures from around the world. Naef will continue to look for acquisitions, though obviously with great discernment. He will not be purchasing contemporary works, but he does hope to establish ties with the Los Angeles County Museum of Art down the road. He is also determined to begin lending works as soon as possible. "We want this collection to be seen."

Is he daunted? "Not a bit," he says. "I feel like the kid who dreams of the circus and finally runs away with it."

—Lisa Grunwald

## ON STAGE

Continued from opening page

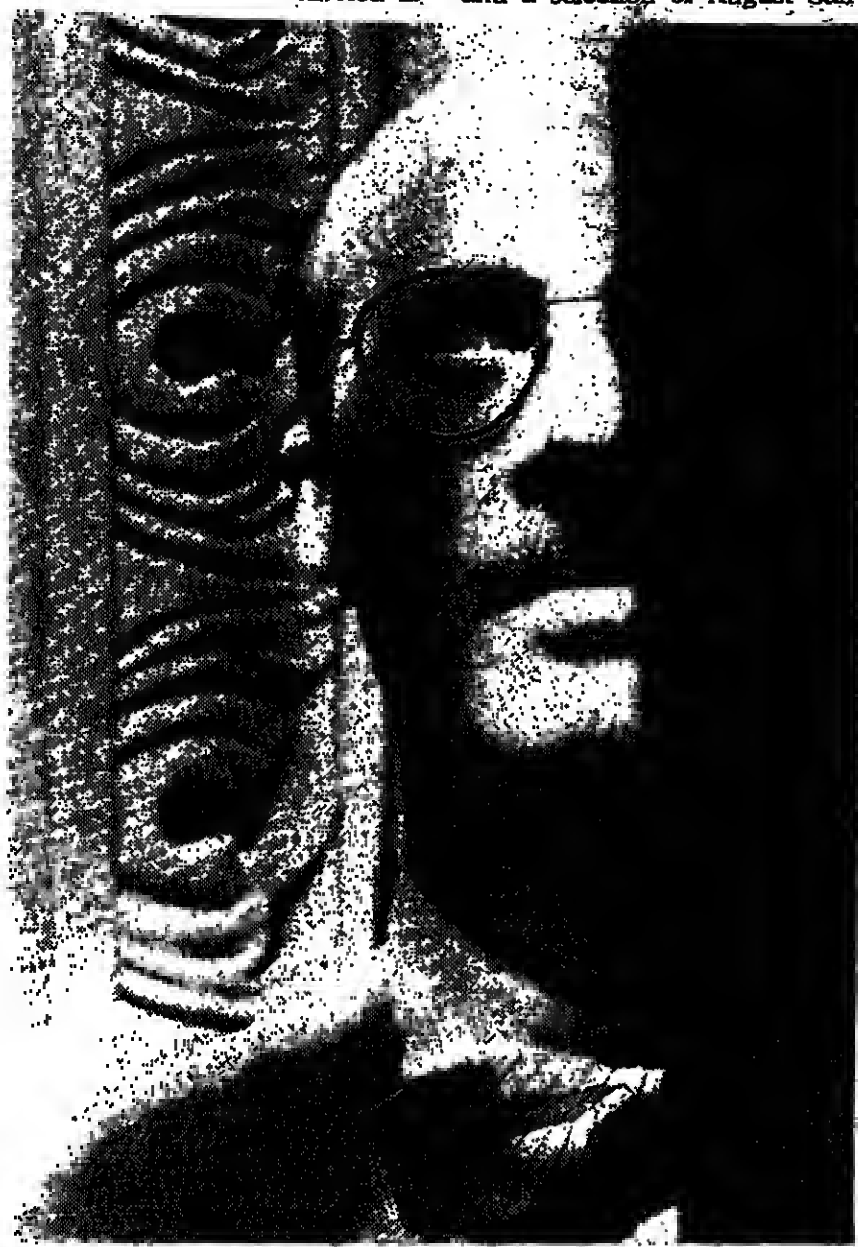
of the Modern Jazz Quartet and of Lewis' own voice.

Clarke eventually moved on and was replaced by Connie Kay, but that was the quartet's only change in personnel. During the MJQ's first 22 years, Lewis wrote one of the best-known standards in jazz, "Django," in homage to the late gypsy guitarist Django Reinhardt. He wrote a suite called *The Comedy* based on the characters of commedia dell'arte: rich arrangements of works as varied as "God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen" (retitled "England's Carol"), Bach chorales, pop standards, jazz classics and Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess*, double quartet music for the MJQ and the Beaux Arts String Quartet, collaborations

with many jazz soloists, including Sonny Rollins, and the deeply moving *In Memoriam*, dedicated to one of Lewis' instructors at the University of New Mexico.

Next month Lewis will conduct *In Memoriam* in Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, he is completing his reworking of *The Well-Tempered Clavier*, which combines straight Bach with improvised preludes. On a usual day he practices at home, then heads to a studio to record his compositions. Outside in the quiet of a late summer day, he strolls down East End Avenue unrecognized but observed, and he seems, to anyone who passes by, supremely, privately, at peace with himself.

—Gary Giddins



Weston Naef has gone west to head the Getty's new photography department.

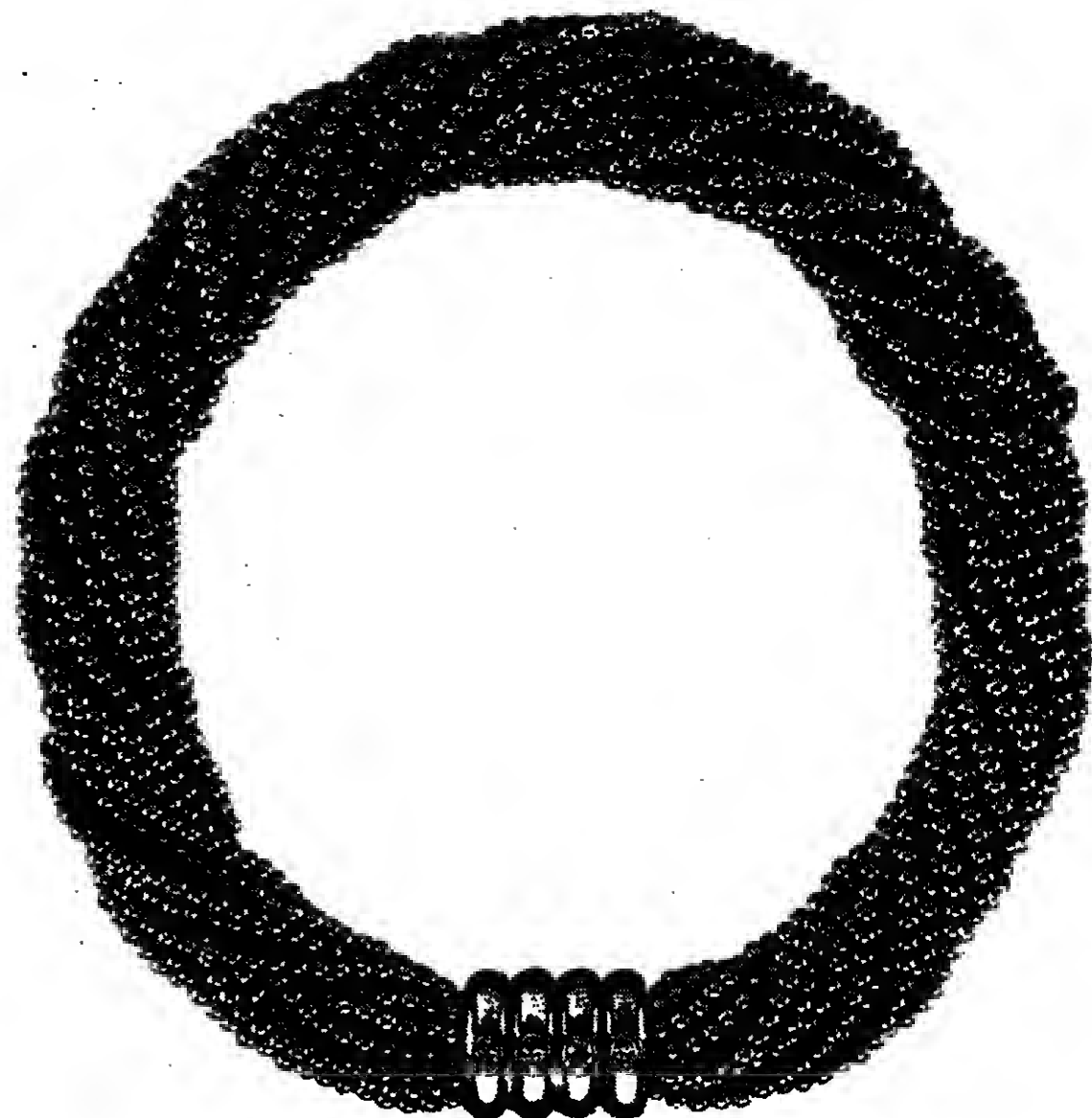
the world. The whispers gave way to excited cries: the best, the greatest, the finest, the richest, the neatest, the keenest, the best.

Weston Naef likes the word extraordinary.

Extraordinary museum, he says. Extraordinary collection. Extraordinary good fortune that he has landed the job as its curator. After 14 years directing the Metropolitan Museum's department of prints and photographs, Naef has packed up his family, found a house in California and snatched up the Getty's offer. "Think," he says with a spiritual gleam in his eye, "how many people are ever asked to do something like this."

Naef is a cool, professorial man with sandy hair, glasses, and a grin he tries to hide. "When I was informed," he says conspiratorially, "of the scope of this undertaking, I could see it would rank with the most important events—not just in the history of photography but in the history of modern museology." Naef says he can find little to compare it to. "You'd almost have to go back to the 17th century," he muses happily, "when Louis XIV asked Cardinal Mazarin to gather all the pictures in the realm."

The Getty's, in short, was not an offer that Naef felt he could refuse—despite his ties to the Met. "New York is my home," he says a bit wistfully. "And the people at the Met are my closest friends and most respected colleagues. This is my bosom. To think of leaving was not easy at all. It is a wonderful, wonderful place, and why one gives up something like this can't really be answered rationally. But I think it goes beyond temples: one wishes to be able to work with something that is beyond being simply a symbol." Naef also puts it another way: "In just one hour," he says, "John Walsh [director of the Getty] spent more on acquisitions than I spent in 14 years at the Met."



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The fall art season begins at Sotheby's

Preview Exhibition of Fall Auction Highlights September 20-30.

Selections from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection of Renaissance Jewels, Gold Boxes, Objets de Vertu, September 21-30.

Magnificent Jewelry Exhibition, October 12 through 16. (Auction: October 17 and 18.)

For more about Sotheby's fall events, write *Sotheby's Newsletter*, 1334 York Avenue, Boxes, Objets de Vertu, September 21-30.

**SOTHEBY'S**  
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...and that sporting  
men, particularly those  
of race and racing horses, form a  
category of their own and appear  
to be a special  
type of clientele that may not  
be so much interested in art but  
are immensely into horses. But  
this has always been so.

The fact remains that the same  
clientele is now prepared to pay  
more than any one would have  
thought conceivable a generation  
ago. In Christie's July sale the  
price of a portrait of a horse called  
"The Fighting Temeraire" was  
£100,000, which sold for  
£120,000. When it was last seen  
in 1944, it was last seen in  
1944. In June 1956, its price  
was £40,000. In constant currency it  
is approximately 100 per cent  
higher. Without the new interest  
in the 19th-century vision it could  
not have taken those proportions.  
The same applies to so-called



## ARTS / LEISURE

## The City's Pictures, and Sundry Fires in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce

**LONDON** — In the late afternoon and early evening of Sept. 4, 1666, Sir William Penn, commissioner of the navy, and the artist Samuel Pepys, secretary to the Admiralty, passed much of their time digging pits in their City of London gardens, in which to place their official papers, wines, and "T" as Pepys noted in his journal for that day, "my parmazan cheese, as well as my wine and some other things," to shelter them from the Great Fire, which at that time was raging the commercial center, the City of London, to the south.

Later in the evening Pepys and his wife had their friends the Turners to supper in the office without any napkins, or any thing, a sad manner, but were merry. Only now and then, walking into the garden, saw how horribly the sky looks, all on a fire in the night, was enough to put us out of our wits. Among the buildings burning down that night were the first St. Paul's Cathedral and the Guildhall, city hall and headquarters of the Lord Mayor and the City Corporation.

Subsequently there arose a massive sequence of lawsuits between landlords and tenants. The corporation appointed a group of 22

chief judges of England to settle these litigations, and in 1670 commissioned individual portraits of the fire judges from John Michael Wright (1617-1694), which were then exhibited in the reconstructed Guildhall and formed the nucleus of the City's art collection, for the permanent display of which the Guildhall Art Gallery was opened in 1886.

The Guildhall Art Gallery was destroyed in an air raid in World War II, though most of the art works had been sent into the country for safe storage. Until the opening of the Barbican Center Gallery in spring 1982 there had been no gallery in the City large enough to display permanently even a selection of the Guildhall collection of more than 2,500 paintings and sculptures and more than 30,000 maps and prints.

"The City's Pictures," the current exhibit running at the Barbican until the end of the year, neatly represents the two major types of work in the collection — those paintings connected with the history and topography of the City of London, and landscapes and genre pieces by well-known artists — for example, John Constable's "Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadows," Holman Hunt's "Pre-Raphaelite work on a theme of Keats' 'The Eve of St. Agnes'; the neo-

classical "The Pyrrhic Dance" by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema; one of Rossetti's finest paintings of the red-haired beauty Alexa Wilding — "La Ghirlandata"; and Sir John Lavery's portrait of his second wife, the American society hostess, beauty and talented painter Hazel Maryon — "Hazel in Rose and Gray."

However, perhaps the most interesting aspect of the exhibition for the current visitor is in the relationship of the paintings within the Cityscape outside. An example of this is the background to John Michael Wright's portrait of "Sir John Robinson" (ca. 1662), Lord Mayor of London and Lieutenant of the Tower, who is portrayed against a background of the White Tower, a towered section that still gives the ancient structure its particular appearance. Robinson, represented by Wright as a very impressive figure in scarlet robes and chain of office, did not impress everyone. Our friend Pepys found "my Lord Mayor a talking, bragging, buff-headed fellow."

A recurrent theme of city artists has been the River Thames, the bridges spanning it, and the skyline on which are silhouetted the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral and the spires of the Wren churches. The earliest of these in the present show

is the bird's-eye view of "The Thames during the Great Frost of 1739-40" by Jan Griffier the Younger. The whole river congealed into great boulders of ice, and the Cockneys turned the event to advantage by organizing a Frost Fair on the frozen river.

A much pleasanter view of the busy Thames is presented by an unknown painter of the school of Samuel Scott in his "Entrance to the Fleet River" (ca. 1750), the Fleet being a tributary of the Thames, which in those days still flowed freely from the northern heights of Hampstead. The river is busy with barges, watermen ferrying pedestrians and small commercial rowboats. Though the Fleet River has long since been filled in and built over, the church spires that are to be seen on the left and the right of the painting are now as they were then: St. Bride's of Fleet Street, the printers' and journalists' church, affectionately called "The Wedding Cake Church" from its similarity to the pillared icing of a wedding cake; and St. Martin Ludgate, at the uphill end of which stands Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece, St. Paul's Cathedral.

St. Paul's may be viewed to the best distant advantage from Blackfriars Bridge, as it is represented in the ca. 1790 "Blackfriars Bridge and St. Paul's Cathedral" by William Marlow (1740-1813). The view from the bridge today remains as it was, although the appearance of the bridge has changed, having been reconstructed in the late 1860s.

In the 1880s the most famous of the Thames bridges was built, and the celebrations attendant on its opening by the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII, were portrayed by the celebrated marine artist William Lionel Wyllie (1851-1931). "The Opening of Tower Bridge, 1894" shows the two road halves of the bridge raised to allow the passage of high-masted craft, and also shows, extremely clearly, the high walkway that joins the towers on the bridge's piers, which was the first railway bridge, which earlier this year after long closure, has been reopened for strolling visitors.

The prince's visit to the City was by no means the first royal contact. Another painting in the show by James Henry Nixon (1808-ca. 1850), "Queen Victoria's Progress to Guildhall, 9 November 1837," shows the queen's state coach, preceded by Lord Mayor John Cowan bearing the Pearl Sword of the City, passing alongside St. Paul's.

A particular bonus for visitors with topographical or architectural interests is provided at the Barbi-



William Marlow's 'Blackfriars Bridge and St. Paul's Cathedral' at the Barbican.

can Art Gallery until Oct. 28 in a further loan exhibit, "Getting London in Perspective," of more than 200 architectural perspectives. The earliest is a line drawing by W. Emmett of a section of St. Paul's, and the most recent is of video films that show the use of computers in 1984 as reliable perspective.

One of the most interesting exhibits in this show is the ink and wash drawing of a project by the neo-Georgian architect Sir Albert Richardson, one of the very few of his profession ever to be elected president of the Royal Academy of Arts, for a bridge to cross the

Thames by St. Paul's. The project was never realized because of its timing at the outbreak of World War I and because it was feared that traffic vibration would all affect the cathedral. Considering how well St. Paul's withstood the blitzkrieg of 1940 and 1941, it seems the latter fear was without foundation.

Barbican Art Gallery, Barbican Center, "The City's Pictures," through December; "Getting London in Perspective" to Oct. 28. Tuesday to Saturday 10 A.M. to 7 P.M., Sunday and Bank Holidays noon to 6 P.M. Closed Mondays.

## COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

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## The New Conservatism Meets the Art Market

International Herald Tribune

**AT FIRST** sight there would seem to be little relationship between trends affecting furniture and painting. Yet, the parallels between the steep rise of the previously despised furniture of the middle to late 19th century and the painting produced in the same period is striking.

Each European country has had its own particular craze. The Netherlands and Belgium went after pic-

## SOUREN MELIKIAN

tures illustrating country life and traditional urban views inspired by the 17th-century masters. France favored views of Paris streets and of everyday scenes in interiors lamp-lit in the manner of 18th-century *vois-maitres*. Britain began with the pre-Raphaelite and its neo-medieval lore — prim little girls in ribboned taffeta skirts, four-orse carriages and young fishermen broodingly gazing at departing ships — and then went on to nap up any form of painting that reflected the Victorian age.

With the 1981-82 winter recession, something snapped. When it was over, 19th-century painting was on the ascent once again, but this time the main beneficiary was neoclassical period. Suddenly such minor French painters as Louis-Léopold Boilly were commercially on a par with the great masters of the past. A climax was reached at Drouot in Paris, when a scene representing the display in the Louvre of a painting by Jacques-Louis David, "Napoleon's Coronation," was sold in December 1982 for 2.6 million francs (about \$2.2 million) by the Paris auctioneer Raymond de Nicolay.

Most art historians would deny that there is anything in common between the neoclassical Boilly, the Dutch landscapist Barend Kock, and Victorian artists such as the Pre-Raphaelite Dante Rossetti or the madman Richard Dadd, whose "Contradiction: Oberon and Titania" established a record for academic painting in March 1983 at Sotheby's. Stylistically, the art historians would be right. The differences in technical mastery are enormous. Nevertheless, these pictures have a common characteristic — a concern for the painstaking rendition of reality. Whether the reality is a costume of a medieval knight or a rural scene, the buyers who have been acquiring these respective genres differ in their degree of connoisseurship and in their only serves to underline the powerful attraction of what might be called the 19th-century vision at the levels of society.

The latest and most spectacular expression of this prevailing attraction can be observed in sporting pictures of the English school. Perhaps the most remarkable record price paid this past season is \$70,600 (\$1 million) offered in July at Christie's for a picture executed by John Frederick Herring and James Pollard. The subject, the Doncaster Gold Cup of 1836, the work can hardly be hailed as a masterpiece. Even in terms of craftsmanship, it is not particularly impressive. Its point is precision and documentary value.

It could be argued that sporting pictures, particularly those showing races and racing horses, form a category of their own and appeal to a special clientele that may not be terribly interested in art but that is immensely into horses. But that has always been so.

The fact remains that the said clientele is now prepared to pay prices that no one would have thought conceivable a generation ago. In Christie's July sale there was a portrait of a horse called "Fringham," which sold for \$1,840. When it was last seen at \$1,840. In 1956, its price was \$264. In constant currency the increase is approximately tenfold. Without the new interest in 19th-century vision it could not have taken these proportions. The same applies to so-called

Orientalist painting, pictures by academic painters handling subjects of Middle Eastern interest. Of these, the Austrian Ludwig Deutsch is perhaps the archetype. He is realistic to the point of betraying the influence of photography in his style of composition. He will crop architectural elements as if they had been left out of the frame, showing part of a doorway or a wall with just the bottom of a window visible at the top. Last June at Sotheby's his "Snake Charming," done in Europe, like most of his work (it is inscribed "Paris 1888," although supposedly showing a scene in some Cairo street), established a record at \$187,000, leaving far behind "The Fortune Teller" sold by Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York for \$155,000 in May 1983.

While many, but not all, Orientalist paintings are headed for the Middle Eastern market, they also reflect the widespread yearning for the meticulous decorative manners that prevailed in the otherwise widely differing schools of the 19th century.

They underline the international character of the phenomenon, which goes beyond aesthetics and art. Throughout the world there has been a frantic search for roots, and therefore for any reflection of the past that has the appearance of being faithful. Hence the craze for the 19th-century paintings, with their accumulation of detail supposed to be typical — costume, furniture and the entire setting of a bygone era. That the detail is often phony is no objection.

Deutsch's works are not faithfully observed scenes but reconstructions. Not infrequently Iranian objects including arms and mail-shirts although they have just completed a university education and are possibly the most overeducated women in England, they know absolutely nothing about sex. Derek is a virgin, but she "could be bad" if someone would just give her the chance.

Directed and written by John Derek, "Bo and Bolero" is set in the 1920s. It begins with Bo Derek and her friend (Ana Obregon) realizing that although they have just completed a university education and are possibly the most overeducated women in England, they know absolutely nothing about sex. Derek is a virgin, but she "could be bad" if someone would just give her the chance.

Deutsch's works are not faithfully observed scenes but reconstructions. Not infrequently Iranian objects including arms and mail-shirts although they have just completed a university education and are possibly the most overeducated women in England, they know absolutely nothing about sex. Derek is a virgin, but she "could be bad" if someone would just give her the chance.

An element of nationalism has further boosted 19th-century academic painting. The Swiss admire Ferdinand Hodler (1853-1918) and his Impressionistic picture postcards. The Austrians go after Friedrich Gauermann (1807-1862), one of whose pictures whizzed to \$37,400, and the Danes think the world of Peder Kroger (1851-1909). As these fads last, they eventually overstep national boundaries. Last March at Sotheby's a Kroger landscape was sold for \$71,500. In its last stages, the bidding in London came from three buyers established in the United States, Japan and Hong Kong.

A third factor that has contributed to the rise of the 19th-century academic painting is again not specifically artistic. In all Western societies, there has been a distinct move back to clear-cut reality as opposed to impressions and myths, matched by a general swing back to traditionalism and accepted conventions. This new "conservative" trend has left a deep imprint on the art market.

It is highly significant that the current record for any sculpture should be the \$1.1 million paid for "The River" by Aristide Maillol last May at Sotheby's in New York. The same price was paid in that sale for another Maillol, "The Three Nymphs." Both sculptures are bronzes showing feminine figures in the nude in a purely realistic style. They could be characterized as the last flickering of the Hellenizing tradition in the West. Aesthetically they are close to academic art of the late 19th century.



Graham Greene: 'A short story makes a much better film.'

## Bo and 'Bolero': No Minds, But Lots of Perfect Bodies

**CAPSULE** comments on films recently released in the United States:

Directed and written by John Derek, "Bo and Bolero" is set in the 1920s. It begins with Bo Derek and her friend (Ana Obregon) realizing that although they have just completed a university education and are possibly the most overeducated women in England, they know absolutely nothing about sex. Derek is a virgin, but she "could be bad" if someone would just give her the chance.

## MOVIE MARQUEE

chance. So begins this soft-core, soft-focus odyssey, an hour and three-quarters in lock step with some of the most stultifyingly unoriginal minds in film, says Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times. "It is crammed with perfect bodies, but there is not one mind in it anywhere, only adult women acting like 17-year-olds."

"Flashpoint," stars Kris Kristofferson and Ernie Witt. They play two border-patrol officers in a remote part of southern Texas who come across a drug-smuggling operation. The film is directed by William Tammen, "whose strength,"

in "Oxford Blues" is a swaggering university dropout from Las Vegas named Nick Di Angelo (Rob Lowe) falls for a beautiful Oxford student named Lady Victoria (Amanda Pays). Through bribery and corruption Nick manages to gain entrance for a year to Oriel College, where he shows ignorance and insensitivity toward Oxford's traditions. Lawrence Van Gelder of The New York Times says "Oxford Blues" may be traceable to 1938, when P. Scott Fitzgerald worked on the script of "A Yank at Oxford." With its Gatsbyesque romance, its clash of classes, its athletic glory, it is a Fitzgerald story."

Directed by Douglas Cheek, "C.H.U.D." stands for "canine, humanoid, underground dwellers," "but it is one of the pleasant revelations of this enjoyable horror film that C.H.U.D. also stands for something else," says Lawrence Van Gelder of The New York Times. "Just what else is tied closely enough to a newsworthy local controversy to lead the proper measure of credibility to the plot. In the category of horror films, it stands as a praiseworthy effort."

The film was chosen over 25 other entries by an international jury headed by the Italian director Michelangelo Antonioni. Now based in West Germany, Zannussi earlier directed a film based on the life of Pope John Paul II, titled "Man From a Far Country."

Nasseruddin Shah of India was voted the best actor for his role in "Pardar," and the best actress award went to Pascale Ogier in "Les Nuits de la Plaine Laine" by Eric Rohmer of France.

## Greene Says His Books Don't Make Good Films

By Marr Wolf

**LONDON** — Graham Greene says many of his books have been turned into "very bad films" — even by great directors.

The 79-year-old Greene made a rare public appearance this week at a standing-room-only assemblage of movie buffs at London's National Film Theater, which was inaugurating a film retrospective of adapted Greene stories.

Calling it "an ambiguous festival," Greene told the audience: "You're celebrating with what I consider eight very bad films," among the 23 to be shown. He named only two he liked: director Carol Reed's "The Third Man" and "The Fallen Idol."

Greene, who will be 80 on Oct. 2, came from his home in Antibes in the south of France to discuss the way his stories have been turned into films.

"Very few good films have been made out of my books, so they can't be that cinematic," said Greene, who is regarded as one of the finest writers in the English language.

Greene, who said he seldom watches films, stayed on after his talk to watch the premiere of the most recent adaptation of his work, Michael Lindsay-Hogg's television film of "Dr. Fischer of Geneva," with Alan Bates and, in his last TV appearance, the late James Mason.

"I want here to say that any pleasure I have in seeing the film is overcast by the death of James Mason," Greene said, expressing amazement at "the patience, good humor, and thoughtfulness to others shown" that Mason showed during the shooting.

"To me, Dr. Fischer will forever have the face of James Mason," Greene said.

Greene said the 1947 film adaptation of his 1929 "The Man Within" was "shockingly bad," and called George Cukor's 1972 adaptation of "Travels With My Aunt" very bad.

He acknowledged he had never sat through a complete showing of "Travels With My Aunt" but had been dismayed by a smuggled copy of the script.

Greene cited Cukor as one of several great directors who had been responsible for some of his worst films.

Others implicated in that category included John Ford, whose version of "The Power and the Glory" Greene deemed "intolerable," and Fritz Lang, who once came up in Greene in a Los Angeles bar to apologize for his 1943 screen version of "Ministry of Fear."

Greene took offense at the 1967 film "The Comedians," starring Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor, calling Taylor "a disaster." He criticized director Joseph Mankiewicz for turning the sharply critical "The Quiet American" into a propaganda piece for American policy in Vietnam.

Kinder words were reserved for the two films directed by Reed. Praising Reed as "the only director I've really enjoyed working with," Greene said those two films ("The Third Man" and "The Fallen Idol") were based on long short stories rather than full-length novels.

A short story makes a much better film than a novel," he said. "A novel is too long, has too much material, and there have to be too many compromises."

Among more recent adaptations, Greene condemned Otto Preminger's 1979 "The Human Factor" as one of the "outstandingly bad" American films of his books, and said that he had not seen the 1983 "The Honorary Consul," which starred Michael Caine and Richard Gere.

When asked why his works were getting shorter and shorter, Greene replied, "Because I get older and older."

Revision of Passion Play Is Ruled Out for 1990

The Associated Press

**OBERRAMMARGAU**, West Germany — The village that for 350 years has produced the Oberammergau Passion Play, about the last days of Jesus Christ, has decided against revising the script despite charges that some passages are anti-Semitic.

The festival spokeswoman said Thursday that the Passion Play committee had voted unanimously to keep the same script for the 1990 production. Critics have charged that the play tends to blame Jews for the death of Jesus.

When asked why his works were getting shorter and shorter, Greene replied, "Because I get older and older."

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8-9, 1984

ECONOMIC SCENE

Poor U.S. Trade Results  
Boost Protectionist Drive

By LEONARD SILK  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The dollar climbed again this week, smashing past records. According to Morgan Guaranty Trust, the dollar is nearly 26 percent above its average market rate between 1980 and 1982.

In July the United States set another record — it ran a trade deficit of \$14.1 billion, the highest monthly figure in history. The record dollar and the record trade deficit are no coincidence; the first aggravated the second.

The slumping U.S. trade performance is intensifying protectionist pressures, and threatening to disrupt the world trading system. To be sure, the protectionist wave is by no means limited to the United States. After the successful completion of the Tokyo Round of trade negotiations, the world was hit by the second oil shock and deep recession that raised unemployment to 30 million in the Western industrial countries. World trade slumped, and nations that had pledged themselves to move toward more open trading relations began to move the other way.

As Jeffrey J. Schott, a former U.S. Treasury official, puts it: "Despite annual pronouncements in support of open markets, all of the world's major trading countries unabashedly have clamped down against import competition. Autos, steel and textiles head the long list of industries that have successfully sought import restraints in a multitude of countries in the five years since the end of the Tokyo Round."

Their protectionist actions have also been applied to the debt-ridden developing countries, thereby worsening the threat to the international financial system. A new study prepared by Mr. Schott for the Council on U.S. International Trade Policy, a nonpartisan research group, notes that 30 to 40 percent of the exports of non-oil-producing developing countries have been subjected to import restraints.

WITHOUT export growth, the developing countries will be unable to earn enough foreign exchange to service their international loans, and this has meant a continuing danger not only to the banks but also to U.S. businesses that depend heavily on developing countries as markets.

The Schott study notes that U.S. exports to the two largest debtor countries, Brazil and Mexico, have fallen by almost 50 percent since 1981, representing 30 percent of the total decline in U.S. exports during this period. Both countries were forced to restrict imports severely because of a lack of foreign exchange, and U.S. exports to Brazil and Mexico alone have cost the United States an estimated 250,000 jobs.

The advocates of foreign trade — including not just economists but businessmen concerned about their loss of markets and climbing costs — argue that protectionism is a bad answer, a self-defeating answer, to trade problems.

"The medicine is wrong," Doreen L. Brown, president of Consumers for World Trade, a Washington-based free-trade organization, said in an interview Wednesday. "Let industries solve their underlying problems, which are not imports. Let them cooperate on research. Let them produce more effectively. Meanwhile, government has a responsibility toward the unemployed workers, to improve worker training and relocation. But what industry does not need is a crutch."

Mrs. Brown notes that protection for the troubled steel industry is nothing new, and has done the industry no good. "Protection of steel goes back all the way to 1967," she says. She contends that the best way to help the steel industry is to stop protecting it against competition.

A large body of U.S. industrial and farm groups, including the American Soybean Association, Cattlemen's Trade Association, Construction Industry Manufacturers Association, the National Grange and the Retail Industries Trade Action Coalition, spoke out this week against the recommendation of the International

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Currency Rates

Official fixings for interbank rates on Sept. 7, excluding fees.  
EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	S	Sw	DK	N	Sc
Amsterdam	3.22	3.28	12.25	16.37	13.61	13.61	13.61	13.61	13.61
Bremen	3.22	3.28	12.25	16.37	13.61	13.61	13.61	13.61	13.61
Frankfurt	3.22	3.28	12.25	16.37	13.61	13.61	13.61	13.61	13.61
London (b)	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Paris	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Stockholm	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Zurich	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
1 ECU	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
1 SDR	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72

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1 SDR	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72

Barlow  
Makes Bid  
For Bibby

Offer Is Valued  
At \$358 Million

By Lynne Curry  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Barlow Rand Ltd., South Africa's largest industrial company, has made a \$358-million takeover bid for Bibby & Sons PLC, an animal feed maker.

In turn, Barlow Rand will sell to Bibby its U.K. subsidiary, Thomas Barlow Holdings Ltd., for £50 million in cash and shares. That sale is conditional upon Barlow obtaining 50 percent of Bibby. TBR is involved in the distribution of mechanical and automatic handling equipment.

Bibby's shares opened Friday at 293 pence and fell slightly to close at 288 pence. This followed a steep rise from 228 pence in late August when the news of Barlow's approach was first announced.

"It's a knock-out bid and a good acquisition, albeit an expensive one," Anthony Richardson, an institutional salesman at Rowe & Pim, said. Barlow is paying the equivalent of 20 times Bibby's earnings last year, he said.

David Goff, an analyst at Scott, Giff, Layton & Co., noted that the bid reflects the gradual trend among South African companies to diversify outside of the country.

In addition, Tiger Oats & National Milling Co., in which Barlow owns a 30-percent interest, has a 29-percent stake in Bibby. Mike Rosholt, chairman of Barlow, said Tiger Oats's share and its willingness to be paid in South African rand were an additional incentive to take over Bibby.

Mr. Rosholt said Barlow would use Bibby as a springboard for further acquisitions in industry instead of agriculture, probably in the United States and Britain.

Under the terms of the agreement, Barlow has already paid about \$80 million to Tiger Oats in rand for its 29-percent share. This is 300 pence a share. Upon the sale by Bibby directors and relatives of their shares, Barlow's holdings will be about 34 percent.

Barlow plans to raise an additional \$90 million for its purchase by placing shares in the market. For every 100 Bibby shares, Barlow will pay £211.80 in cash and 18 ordinary shares of 10 South African cents each in Barlow. Under this offer, each Bibby share is valued at 310.80 pence.

Barlow's interests include food, sugar, textiles, mining, paper, packaging and appliances. In the six months ended March 31, the company had pretax profits of \$92.7 million (€250 million).

Bibby, whose main business is agriculture, has diversified into veterinary, specialty papers and industrial services.

Steel Firm  
Pulls Out of  
Creusot Plan

Reverses

PARIS — The company named to operate a revived Creusot-Loire heavy engineering company as part of a rescue program said Friday it was withdrawing because the plan had insufficient support.

The privately owned steel company, Fives-Lille, said that under the current terms the program would be destined for failure and risk compromising the interests of Fives-Lille's shareholders and employees.

The plan envisaged setting up a new company to take over the assets of Creusot-Loire, which went into receivership last June, and axing as many as 2,800 jobs. The government would provide nearly 3.5 billion francs (\$585 million) in aid.

Fives-Lille said the plan, put together late last month by a consortium of industrial and banking interests, had been compromised by its failure to find sufficient support among Creusot-Loire's employees and particularly its managers.

There have been widespread protests against the plan in Creusot-Loire's main center, the small town of Le Creusot near France's second-largest city, Lyon. The town hall has been occupied and even the French Democratic Labor Federation, a trade union normally close to France's Socialist government, has attacked the proposals.

Fives-Lille and Fraternite, a nuclear-reactor builder hitherto owned by Creusot-Loire, would have been the main shareholders in the new company.

An Encore by GEC Chief Is Awaited

Some See New Takeovers  
As Funds Top \$2 Billion

By Barnaby J. Feder  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Once you have changed the face of British industry, it's hard to find an appropriate encore.

Nonetheless, there are plenty of people in the City of London and the financial community worldwide waiting for Arnold Weinstock's next move.

Lord Weinstock, a tailor's son whose business success got him knighted in 1970 and made a baron 10 years later, masterminded the overhaul of British General Electric Co., building it into the unmatched giant of the British electrical engineering industry. Since Lord Weinstock became managing director of the faltering company in 1963, GEC has not only absorbed two large rivals, but has become an envied and imitated model of industrial organization.

"He probably influenced Britain more than any other single businessman, not just by restructuring its chaotic electrical industry, but by providing a model for financial discipline and decentralization which others followed," observed Anthony Sampson two years ago in "The Changing Anatomy of Britain," his portrait of the nation.

So what's next? Well, some expect a new round of takeovers. Lord Weinstock's soaring profits and his careful acquisitions and investment policy have left GEC with an accumulation of cash reserves of more than \$2 billion in the fiscal year ended last March 31.

But Lord Weinstock, 60, is annoyed by all this speculation. "People think that you aren't doing anything unless you are buying something," he said in a recent telephone interview from his country home in Wiltshire, 100 miles (160 kilometers) west of London. "I see GEC as put together now. We have to secure growth. We also have to find a judicious mixture of prudence and boldness."

Despite all Lord Weinstock's protestations, the Times of London has described the question of when GEC will do something dramatic with its cash hoard as "one of the longest-running enigmas in the City."

Indeed, speculation in the City over Lord Weinstock's next move has been so intense and only slightly less than the speculation over his shareholdings that the annual meeting next Friday to spend as much as half its reserves on a share repurchase plan, an investment strategy that has rarely been used here since changes in the tax laws in 1981 made it possible.



	Vol	High	Low	Last	Chng
DomepP	2432	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	- 1/4
Astrotec	2390	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	+ 1/4
TeuAde	1364	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
EAT	1386	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Romberg	1269	18 1/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	- 1/4
WongB	1259	27 1/4	27	27 1/4	- 1/4
Vernill	1248	14 1/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	- 1/4
GEICE	1107	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	- 1/4
Impdus	1067	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	- 1/4
Ryckoff	1031	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 3/4
Courtd	950	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
UnivPac	950	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4

High	Low	Close	Chng
314.23	312.42	312.71	-1.18



## Gould Shares Drop on Chip Problem

er that had decided to make chips itself.

And the company said it continued to experience problems in perfecting chip-making assembly lines in Idaho and Austria. They have been producing about 2,000 "wafers," from which chips are cut, each week, although their capacity is 5,000 wafers.

said, "It's just a temporary setback that will be cleared up in six months."

Nonetheless, security analysts were busy Thursday revising downward their estimates for Gould's per-share 1984 profit. Edward C. White Jr., of E.F. Hutton & Co. lowered his prediction to \$2.15

The effect on Gould's shares was immediate. After closing at \$30.625 a share Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, Gould fell below \$27 Thursday morning, then battled back in heavy trading to finish the day at \$28, down \$2.625. The fall continued Friday, with Gould closing at \$26.50, down \$1.50.

Chip sales provided \$160 million, or about 12.5 percent of Gould's \$1.3-billion revenue in

# Protectionist Drive in U.S.

constraints on steel imports would include Brazil and Mexico, as well as the European Economic Community, Japan, South Korea and Canada.

President Reagan must accept or reject the GATT recommendation on quotas by Sept. 24. But he has now rejected the copper industry's request for quota protection.

Political pressures on Mr. Reagan to protect both copper and steel were strong, but he has appar-

campaign. Mr. Mondale's record has been in support of liberal trade, and he seems uncomfortable taking the protectionist line. He may be unwilling to allow Mr. Reagan to occupy a high ground in favor of an anti-trade policy.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mondale is pressing for action to reduce the budget deficit as a central element to bring down interest rates, reduce the dollar's overvaluation and cure the enormous foreign trade deficit.

only seized the opportunity to differentiate his own formal support of liberal trade from the protectionist position of the U.S. Congress. Each of the two candidates has half of the answer to the foreign trade problem.

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Boston	\$140
Dallas	\$138
Chicago	\$138

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Friday's  
**AMEX**  
Closing

Vol. 4 P.M.	5,370,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	5,570,000

Tables include the nationwide price index on Wall Street.

Stock Div. Yld. PE. <sup>Sts.</sup> 7002 High Low <sup>Close</sup> Quot. Chg.

Four traditional Chinese lion dances proceeded around the trading floor as the new International Monetary Exchange went good luck. After presenting the group with a token gift of appreciation, Ruchmann gave a bell to start trading in contracts at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Showed bids and offers rang out in trading pits as the first U.S. dollar and German mark contracts changed hands. Initial frenzy eased after five minutes.

Mr. Ha, managing director of Singapore central bank, described the occasion as "a major step forward for this Asian island republic."

Singapore time is 12½ hours ahead of London. Traders can buy a contract in one market and sell it on the other by taking advantage of the time difference.

The Japanese yen and gold futures contracts are expected to be added as the system expands.

Traders who take a position in S&P 500 now able to "unwind" it when the opens in Chicago. Officials describe go. Marc as the world's most active

Singapore Exchange officials hope the Chicago link will enable Singapore to link up with Hong Kong and Sydney in the financial-futures field. "Financial-futures viewed as a potential contributor to our activity. It will complement the cash markets in gold and currencies."

Financial analysts say the success of the Exchange will probably depend on whether it generates enough volume to attract potential users of its liquidity.

Mr. Fit said tough rules are needed to protect the integrity of the system. "All members are covered by a 'mini-SEC' that regulates all contracts traded," he said.

2WSpap



## Over-the-Counter

### Cash Prices

## Students Reportedly Solved Math Problem

**MOSCOW** — Yar Slon  
was sentenced Thursday  
years in prison and a  
guile for anti-Soviet  
according to a source  
family.

Mr. Shkharovskiy  
released in November  
officials found copies  
rights journal, "The  
Anti Events," which  
was sent in a letter  
source said Mr. Shk  
started in court that  
author of the material  
prosecution alleged  
ple were also involved  
publishes information  
and dissidents.

Argentine Living ( )

**BUSINESS -**  
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 ... in August ...  
 ... percent in July ...

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U.S. Senator

NEW YORK  
sourced T

arrested 20  
two drug rings  
in lower  
the rings b  
heroin and  
in the last

WHAT

EACH



**ACROSS**

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1 Existing apart	15 Pope's "The Dunciad" is	36 Inch along
2 Battoleze	ons	37 Previous to, in
3 Charon's craft	18 Non —	poesy
4 Cafeteria	ments	38 The Highway
items	17 Activity for	State?
5 Fort —,	Spartacus in	40 The Broom
Oklahoma	74 B.C.	State?
6 Burden	19 Cartographic	43 Apian
7 Pub quaff	creations	pathering
8 Jeanne —	20 Approaches	45 Maupassant's
9 Abbees	25 One of a	"Vie"
10 Burns poem	nautical trio	46 Fortification
11 All —, famed	27 Neck of land:	47 Mug
brigid	Abbr.	48 Game fish
12 Aware of	30 Natural-gas	49 Plaza brat of
13 Pentagon	document	fiction
14 Set in	34 Benevolent	50 Leased
operation	35 Fleming and	51 Hydrophobia
	Smith	

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
Maroon	69 Religious insect?	62 The former Christiania	94 --- marbles
"Il Penseroso"			95 Explorer
poet	70 Wax Comb. form	84 Frederick Austerlitz	Hedin
Numeral	74 Darr or scary	85 Least sharp	87 Actor-singer Pressnell
5 Fling		86 Friend of Pooch	
Driving	75 Hobbie	87 Sullied	96 Heraldic borders
competition	77 Dollar bill	88 Castile and Rich	101 Center
With lance in hand	78 Poisonous evergreen shrub		102 Lies follower
5 Word with babe or head		89 Extent	102 55 Kansas city
Y Early	79 Pivoted	91 World Cup sport	103 Parched
physician	81 "--- boy!"		105 Bed for Leo
			106 Peak in Crater

GUESS WHAT, CHUCK —  
THE FIRST DAY OF  
SCHOOL, AND I GOT SENT  
TO THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE...  
IT WAS YOUR FAULT, CHUCK!

MY FAULT? HOW COULD  
IT BE MY FAULT? WHY  
DO YOU ALWAYS SAY  
EVERYTHING IS MY FAULT?!

YOU'RE MY FRIEND,  
AREN'T YOU, CHUCK?

YOU SHOULD HAVE  
BEEN A BETTER  
INFLUENCE ON ME!

A four-panel comic strip featuring two joggers, a man and a woman, both wearing headbands and athletic gear.

- Panel 1:** The joggers are running towards the left. Puffs of air coming from their mouths are labeled "PUFF".
- Panel 2:** They continue running through a wooded area. More puffs of air are shown, also labeled "PUFF".
- Panel 3:** The joggers stop at a small roadside stand. A sign above the counter reads "ICE CREAM Shoppe". The man asks, "READY FOR A PIT STOP?" and the woman replies, "YES!".
- Panel 4:** The joggers are sitting at a small table outside the ice cream shop, eating cones. The man says, "THANK GOODNESS FOR PIT STOPS" and the woman responds, "OTHERWISE JOGGING WOULD BE THE PIT'S".

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WELL, JUST A SMALL PAYMENT EACH WEEK WOULD GIVE YOU A NICELY NESTLED EGG IN TEN YEARS.

MAAAA...

IN CASE OF TROUBLE, HOW QUICKLY CAN I DRAW IT OUT?

NOT GENERALLY BEFORE THE FIRST PAYMENT?

I WAS ONLY ASKING.

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WE WOULD LIKE A TABLE FOR TWO

ANY PARTICULAR SECTION?

HE DROGS COUGHING, GASPING AND WHEEZING

PARKER

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HON'S MRS. APPLETON THIS MORNING, MARTHA?

I THINK SHE'S A LITTLE MIFFED! THE SURGEON TOLD HER SHE CAN BE DISCHARGED TOMORROW! SHE WANTS TO SEE YOU—ALONE!

BROADLEY BROWN 11-5

BERT, I'M IN NO CONDITION TO LEAVE THE HOSPITAL—AND PERHAPS I SHOULDN'T SAY THIS, CONSIDERING YOUR INVOLVEMENT WITH MARTHA DANE!

SHE'S TREATED ME MISERABLY DURING MY STAY HERE, BERT!

THE SIMPSONS: THE BURNS' NEW HOME (1990)

OKAY, GUYS, GET ON YOUR MARK, GET SET, GO!

COMPETITION IS APPARENTLY NOT A DRIVING FORCE IN THEIR LIVES

By Gary Larson

*By Helen Hooven Santmyer. 309 pp. \$14.95.  
Harper & Row, 10 East 53d Street,  
New York, N.Y. 10022.*

Reviewed by John Baskin

**I**N the next town south of Helen Santmyer's Xenia, and considerably before her, lived a historian named Robert Barclay Harlan. Harlan was a rather full character who was once arrested for causing a riot on the Fourth of July and, at the onset of the Civil War when he was in his sixties, led the local volunteers off to war under the flag from his front porch.

The collecting of his place's history — and his is the major record for most of the 19th century — was something of a social act, the result, it seems, of many good conversations with his acquaintances. The clumsy pages, bereft of narrative skill, have nonetheless characters and detail and, here and there, a fine phrase to raise envy in any writer. Santmyer, fresh at 89 from her best seller, "And Ladies of the Club," has been in the "Ohio Times" for 22 years ago, and "what a fine old woman memoirist than historian, I think of her in the company of those good folk like Harlan, who struggled with their time and geography without much hope of reward or readership. Santmyer has suddenly found both, and under the

onslaught of it she has been plucky and funny, her head unturned.

"Ohio Town" is a more successful book than "Ladies." A nonfiction account of a small Ohio town in the early part of the century, it is told from the viewpoint of a child and through the references of a woman who chose to remain there. The town is, of course, Santmyer's home, Xenia, a town distinguished in recent years only by fate, in the form of a tornado that devastated the heart of it.

She writes about the town institutions — church,

library, opera house, school — and her language is decorous, measured, and somewhat distant. It is as though one institution were writing about another, which is understandable for she, herself, has become one of the town institutions.

While her book requires patience, Santmyer is a better journalist than novelist, and there are good, clear scenes that bring the fallow stretches to life. There is a chapter on the railroad, which ran down Xenia's principal street only feet from the opera house, where the locals fit the train's passing into the onstage drama, and through the detail in Santmyer's observation and emotion, it becomes a good essay about the power of the train on the imagination.

### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



\*I HOPE WE GET IN OUR SEATS BEFORE THEY SERVE THE MONEY

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	25	17	16	Ir	32	25	25
Amsterdam	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Austria	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Belgium	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Berlin	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Bonn	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Breslau	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Bucharest	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Colombo	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Darmstadt	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Delhi	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Dresden	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Frankfurt	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Geneva	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Hamburg	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Helsinki	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
London	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Lyon	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Moscow	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Munich	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Nairobi	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Paris	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Prague	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Rangoon	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Rome	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Sao Paulo	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Seoul	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Shanghai	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Singapore	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Tokyo	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Vienna	25	17	16	44	32	25	25
Zurich	25	17	16	44	32	25	25

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked

100-443887-100

[illegible]

ABH	292
ACF Holding	177

[illegible]

Charles Baker to teach divinity

**Closing Prices in local currencies**

[illegible]

Legrand	1,440	1,845	Southland	1,275	1,575
L'Oreal	2,530	2,900	Woodside	1,275	1,575
Matra	1,440	1,575	Wormaid	1,275	1,575

Michelin	857	857	All Ordinaries Index : 725.88 Previous : 721.88
NAM Pennar	57	57	
Moet-Hennessy	1,745	1,748	
Mosley	189.00	189.00	

[illegible]

**Reuters**

OTTAWA — Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rose to 11.2 percent in August from 11.0 percent in July, compared with 11.8 percent in August last year, Statistics Canada said Friday.

**MELBOURNE** — *Reuters*

MELBOURNE — National Australia Bank Ltd. said Friday it will lower its benchmark lending rate to 13.25 percent from 13.5 percent, and its other rate for large corporate loans, the base rate, to 14.25 percent from 14.5 percent, both effective Sept. 10.

Italcementi	49.450	49.450
Mediobanca	61.800	61.800

Nonpareil	1,180	1.1
Oliveri	5,761	5.8
Pirelli	3,000	3.0
Rinascenza	467	4.7
Srla	1,779	1.8
Standa	5,035	5.1
BCI Index	213.25	
Previous	213.7	

## Paris ...

Air Industrie	437	4.4
---------------	-----	-----

Aftermarket Index : 412.70  
Previous : 407.88

Sydney		
ACI	183	183
ANI	339	236
ANZ	478	478
RHP	1025	1025
Sarat	371	375
Boussinville	174	169
Brambles	312	320
Coles	394	394

**Zurich**

Bank Leu	2.60	2.65
Brown Baverl	1.30	1.30
Ba-Gelg	2.40	2.40
redit Suisse	2.10	2.10
elektrowatt	2.50	2.50
erig Flacher	615	610
obacs Suchard	4.50	4.50
elmoll	1.80	1.80
andis Gyr	1.40	1.40
estle	5.20	5.20
erillon-Buehrle	1.20	1.20



## SPORTS

Riggs Keeping Falcons' Spirits High  
As Team Prepares to Play the LionsBy Michael Janofsky  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The following games will be played this week in the National Football League (Odds are from Harris' Reno Race &amp; Sports Book):

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

**Detroit Lions (0-1) at Atlanta Falcons (1-0)** — Gerald Riggs used to be mystified that the Atlanta Falcons had ever bothered to draft him at all. By the end of the 1981 season, William Andrews had already run for more than 3,600 yards and Lynn Cain for more than 1,700, both in just three seasons. The last position that seemed to need improvement was running back.

Nonetheless, the Falcons used their first-round pick of 1982 on Riggs, a tailback-type runner at 6 feet 1 inch and 230 pounds who had played fullback at Arizona State. No one was more surprised than he.

If the Falcons had a need for him then, they hardly needed him now. He carried 78 times for 299 yards as a rookie in the strike-shortened season and 100 times for 437 yards last year, when Dan Henning, the new head coach, put in a one-back offense that primarily featured Andrews.

But when Andrews damaged his knee so severely in the recent training camp that he was lost for the season, Riggs replaced him. And all he did last Sunday, when the Falcons

## NFL WEEKEND

lost to the New York Jets, was to avoid baseline injuries. He carried 202 yards — a team record — and scored two touchdowns. The results were hardly surprising to Riggs. He always thought he had the ability, the problem was finding the time to prove it. He was particularly distressed when Henning took over last year, because one of the coach's first priorities was to redesign the offense, which meant bad news for Riggs and Andrews.

"Last year, when he put in the one-back, it went through my head that maybe I wouldn't fit in or maybe I couldn't adjust to the new system," Riggs said. "Once I talked to Henning about it, I concluded that I should settle down, learn the system and be patient."

The way it turned out, Henning may have been right. Riggs ran like a rookie against the Saints and felt no ill effects as he practiced for the Falcons' next game, at home this Sunday against the Detroit Lions, who lost in the closing seconds to San Francisco, 30-27.

"Can he run for another 200?" "Sure," Riggs said. "I did it a couple times in high school. But it doesn't matter if I gain 2 yards or 200, I'm still going to give it my all." Now that he has the chance, (Atlanta by 3.)

**Washington Redskins (0-1) at St. Louis Cardinals (0-1)** — The last time they played, Washington lost for the right to play the Redskins in the Super Bowl last January. For the Redskins, Monday night is not a good time for a rematch. The 49ers' Joe Montana is among the league's best quarterbacks, even against good defenses, and right now Washington's is not a good defense. It gave up five touchdowns passes to Miami, intercepted one and did not sack Dan Marino.

Against the Lions, Montana completed 16 of 25, and he's harder to rush than Marino because he runs around. (San Francisco by 3.)

**Minnesota Vikings (0-1) at Philadelphia Eagles (0-1)** — So far, Les Steckel's military-style approach to football has not worked. The Vikings lost their last three exhibition games, including one to the Eagles, and their season opener by a bundle, 42-13, to San Diego. The Eagles lost to the Giants by only a point, outscoring them 21-7, in the second half. If Ron Jaworski has the same game, the Eagles should win; the Vikings have a weak pass defense and an offense that has trouble scoring touchdowns. (Philadelphia by 5.)

**Tampa Bay Buccaneers (0-1) at New Orleans Saints (0-1)** — Given that both teams have a sound defense, this one appears likely to be a

## Steelers Hold Off Jets, 23-17

United Press International

**EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J.** — After an embarrassing opening-game loss, the Pittsburgh Steelers returned Thursday night to what they know best — intimidating defense — and the result was a 23-17 victory over the New York Jets.

David Woodley, starting four days after suffering a concussion during the Steelers' loss to Kansas City, threw a 6-yard touchdown pass to the rookie Louis Lipps in the first period and then sent Pittsburgh ahead for good with a 3-yard throw to another rookie, Weegie Thompson, in the third quarter.

Gary Anderson hit field goals of 32 and 43 yards in the second period and a 27-yarder in the final quarter to help Pittsburgh defeat the Jets for the eighth time without a loss. The loss spoiled the Jets' first home game in Giants Stadium after 20 years at Shea Stadium in New York.

But it was Pittsburgh's defense that set the stage for the victory. The Steelers held Freeman McNeil to just 30 yards on 12 carries and intercepted three passes. And it was a fumble recovery that set up the Steelers' go-ahead score in the third period.

"I'm very proud of the way we hung in despite a very physical game," said the Steelers' coach, Chuck Noll. "It was blow by blow and we got a lot of guys beat up. The big plays from the younger guys — Louie Lipps, Weegie Thompson and Woodley — made the difference."

which was too predictable, even for Denver's so-so defense: Anderson finished with one interception and no touchdowns in a 20-17 loss. Keeping the Chiefs down means containing their quarterback, Todd Blackledge, who ran for one touchdown and threw for another. (Cincinnati by 4.)

## INTERCONFERENCE

**Buffalo Bills (0-1) at St. Louis Cardinals (0-1)** — Perhaps by now it has occurred to the management in St. Louis that the team's fortunes rest very often on the foot of Neil O'Donnoghue. It was he who missed three field goals in that overtime game against the Giants last year that ended at 20-20. Last Sunday, he missed a 45-yarder that would have beaten the Packers and would have underscored a fine performance by the quarterback Neil Lomax and a defense that did a good job holding the Packers to 260 yards of passing. The Bills tried everything against the Patriots, including the use of a 5-3-3 defensive alignment in the second half, which worked well. The Patriots scored all their points in the first 22 minutes. (St. Louis by 7.)

**Cleveland Browns (0-1) at Los Angeles Rams (0-1)** — The Browns did nothing against Seattle last Monday, losing by 33-0. Everything was off, especially the offensive line, which allowed Paul McDonald to be sacked seven times. That must come as good news to the Rams, whose defensive front is much better than Seattle's. The Rams' problem was offense. Eric Dickerson rushed for 138 yards against the Cowboys, but the Rams mustered a total of only 66 more. A hard-charging rush and swift corners would create untold problems for Vince Ferragamo, but the Browns don't appear to have them. (Los Angeles by 6.)

**Denver Broncos (0-1) at Chicago Bears (0-1)** — John Elway, the Denver quarterback, played well in the victory over Cincinnati, completing 8 of 13 passes for 127 yards and 1 interception before he left in the third quarter with a shoulder injury. That injury, and the resulting missed practice time, will keep him from starting this weekend. His replacement is Gary Kubiak, who filled in admirably against Cincinnati, engineering the drive for the winning touchdown. But against the Bears, who play the pass well, Elway's stronger arm would come in handy, and he may be ready to fill a backup's role if Kubiak falters. The Bears creamed Tampa Bay in their opener, so it's still hard to tell how good they are this season. (Chicago by 5.)

**Green Bay Packers (0-1) at Los Angeles Raiders (0-1)** — The Raiders played well in defeating the Oilers, 24-14. They'll have to do better against this bunch. When Lynn Dickey is reaching James Loftis, as he did in the victory over St. Louis, he's as dangerous a quarterback as there is. Loftis caught 7 passes for 134 yards. But speedy receivers seldom bother the Raiders, who haven't lost to a Packers team since Super Bowl II. The Packers' offensive line will have to bone up. Dickey was sacked three times by the Cardinals, and the Raiders got to Warren Moon five times. (Los Angeles by 7.)

**Kansas City Chiefs (0-1) at Cincinnati Bengals (0-1)** — The key to this one is Cincinnati's defense. It gave up a pair of first-half touchdowns to Denver, which forced Ken Anderson to throw often. He finished with 49 passing attempts,

and did not sack Dan Marino. Against the Lions, Montana completed 16 of 25, and he's harder to rush than Marino because he runs around. (San Francisco by 3.)

**Minnesota Vikings (0-1) at Philadelphia Eagles (0-1)** — So far, Les Steckel's military-style approach to football has not worked. The Vikings lost their last three exhibition games, including one to the Eagles, and their season opener by a bundle, 42-13, to San Diego. The Eagles lost to the Giants by only a point, outscoring them 21-7, in the second half. If Ron Jaworski has the same game, the Eagles should win; the Vikings have a weak pass defense and an offense that has trouble scoring touchdowns. (Philadelphia by 5.)

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## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Mancini-Bogner Bout Is Called Off

**NEW ORLEANS (Combined Dispatches)** — The scheduled fight Saturday between Ray (Boom Boom) Mancini and Kenny (Bang Bang) Bogner was called off Thursday when Mancini's personal physician ruled that a cut over the left eye of the former World Boxing Association lightweight champion was likely to reopen.

"I think it's quite evident even any light hit is going to open this cut right away," Mancini's physician said. "It looks like a dotted line." He said it would take six weeks for the cut to heal completely.

In Seoul, meanwhile, Kwon Soon Chun of South Korea successfully defended his International Boxing Federation flyweight crown Friday with a 12th-round knockout over the previously unbeaten Alberto Castro of Colombia. (NYT, UPI)

## NHL Black Hawks Let Esposito Go

**CHICAGO (AP)** — Tony Esposito, the 41-year-old goaltender, will not be invited to the Chicago Black Hawks training camp when it opens Sept. 18, according to Bob Pulford, the team general manager.

"Murray Bannerman has proven he's a good goaltender, and we have in him along one of the kids, either Warren Skordenski or Jim Ralph," Pulford said. "Tony has been a great goaltender, but there comes that time in everyone's career."

The veteran National Hockey League goalie said he does not believe the time has come for him to retire. "No sense looking back," Esposito said. "It's over here. Now, I have to decide where I go from here." Esposito thus ends 15 years with the Hawks. He had 15 shutouts and a goals-against average of 2.17 and earned both the Vezina and Calder trophies.

## Reason for Soviet Pullout Questioned

**AHLEN, West Germany (UPI)** — West German sports officials speculated Friday that the Soviet Union pulled out of a decathlon meet with West Germany because it objected to drug testing.

The West German Athletic Federation announced that a meet scheduled in Ahlen this weekend had been canceled when the Soviet Union declared that four of its athletes were injured. Federation officials and athletes said, however, that they thought the Russians pulled out because they had been informed that drug tests would be mandatory.

Earlier this week the Soviet track star Tatyana Kazankina refused to take a drug test after a meet in Paris. International track officials nullified her victory in the 5,000 meters, and will meet in November to discuss what other action, if any, to take.

## Peete Leads Golf Event by a Stroke

**SUTTON, Massachusetts (UPI)** — Calvin Peete overcame swirling winds to shoot a 5-under-par 66 Thursday and take a one-shot lead after the first round of the PGA tournament here. Peete had six birdies and one bogey over the 7,119-yard Pleasant Valley Country Club course.

Alone at 67 was Australian Bob Shearer, No. 119 on the money list, who had seven birdies, a bogey and double bogey. Two strokes back were second-year pro Tom Lehman, who used an accurate putter to overcome difficulties with his swing. Curtis Strange, who carded five birdies and two bogeys, and Gary Pinn, who had five birdies and two bogeys.

In Sunningdale, England, Nick Faldo shot a five-under-par 65 to take a one-stroke lead after a round of the European Open Golf Championship on the 6,573-yard Sunningdale Course.

Home Run by Thompson  
Carries Pirates Past Mets

**PITTSBURGH** — Rick Rhoden (12-9) and Rod Scully threw a combined five-hitter, and Jason Thompson took care of the scoring with a two-run home run in the third inning Thursday as the last-place Pittsburgh Pirates blanked the New York Mets, 2-0.

Rhoden, who struck out four and walked two, faltered in the eighth when Ray Knight doubled and

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**  
Mike Fitzgerald walked. Scully, a left-hander who earned his third save, came on to get pinch-hitter Kelvin Chapman to bounce into a double play and Mookie Wilson on a force play to end the threat.

Lee Lacy walked and stole second to start the Pirates' third, and Thompson followed with his 16th homer. That made a loser of Calvin Schiraldi (0-1), who was making his second major-league start.

**Cubs 4, Expos 1**  
In Montreal, Bob Dernier tripled to open the eighth and scored the go-ahead run on Ryne Sandberg's sacrifice fly off Charlie Lea (15-10) as Chicago beat the Expos, 4-1. Chicago added insurance in the ninth when Keith Moreland and Dave Lopes raced home on a two-out, bases-loaded throwing error by the Expos' shortstop, Argenis Salazar.

**Astros 14, Giants 2**  
In San Francisco, Craig Reynolds' bases-loaded homer capped a six-run first inning and gave Bob Knepper (14-9) all the support he needed in pitching his 10th complete game of the season as Houston routed San Francisco, 14-2.

**Reds 10, Padres 3**  
In San Diego, Eric Davis and Wayne Krenchicki homered to pace a 13-hit attack as Cincinnati ripped San Diego, 10-3. Davis'

**White Sox 7, A's 3**  
In the only American League game, in Chicago, Larry Hoyt (12-15) struck out seven, including Dave Kingman four times, and gave up six hits and three walks in hurling Chicago to a 7-3 victory over Oakland. Cyn Young (7-4) was knocked out by a five-run Chicago outburst that started with two out in the fifth inning. Larry Sorensen finished the game for Oakland, allowing just three hits in 3½ innings.

Navratilova Moves Easily Into Final;  
McEnroe and Connors Also Advance

**THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**  
**NEW YORK** — Martina Navratilova, the defending champion and No. 1 seed, defeated Wendy Turnbull, 6-4, 6-1, on Friday to advance to the women's final of the U.S. open tennis championships.

Navratilova, 27, a naturalized American, will play the winner of the match between Chris Evert Lloyd, seeded second, and Candy Kress, the 14th seed from Canada.

"I feel against either of them I should be in control of the tempo of the match because I'm the one

## U.S. OPEN TENNIS

hat's forcing the action," Navratilova said. "They're always the ones who have to react to what I do. If I hit the shots where I should be hitting them, they'll have to hit a whole lot of passing shots to beat me."

Also on Saturday are the men's semifinals, in which John McEnroe plays Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl faces Pat Cash.

"I'm excited to be in the final," Navratilova said. "It seems it takes longer to get there now. It's long enough when you play a one-week tournament, five matches in six days. Here you've got to wait two weeks. I'm just excited that those two weeks have finally passed and all that hard work comes into tomorrow."

At 31, Turnbull was the oldest seeded player in the tournament. "I was wondering what Rabbit was thinking," Navratilova said of

Turnbull, whose nickname comes from her quickness on the court. "She played really well the first set, yet I was still able to win."

The singles victory was Navratilova's 54th without a loss. It matches her previous best streak, which ended Jan. 9 when she lost to Hana Mandlikova. In the history of modern women's tennis, only Evert with 56 in a row, has won more in succession.

**Lloyd Marvels at Opponents**  
Earlier, Jane Groat of the New York Times reported on the two men's quarterfinal matches that were played Thursday.

John Lloyd knows firsthand about the "absolute, unbelievable fire" that transforms certain singular athletes into great champions. His wife, Chris Evert Lloyd, is one of those favored few and so is Jimmy Connors, the opponent who eliminated Lloyd in the quarterfinals.

"Bjorn Borg, Chris, Jimmy — these people have it," Lloyd said, after his 7-5, 6-2, 6-0 loss to Connors. "Other people can work toward achieving a certain part of it and on given days you can give them a go. But only the great champions have that absolute, unbelievable fire deep inside them. They just don't want to lose."

John McEnroe certainly deserves inclusion in that category during a year in which he has won 64 of 66 matches, trounced Connors in the Wimbledon final and earned another meeting with him in Saturday's semifinal with a 7-5, 6-6 victory over Gene Mayer.

Like Connors, the U.S. Open champion for the last two years, McEnroe got this far without losing a set.

By winning 12 games, Mayer gave McEnroe his sternest test so far, and McEnroe responded irritably. While serving in the second set, he had a protracted argument about a serve that both he and Mayer thought was long and which Mayer returned with a winner. Early in the third set McEnroe called the umpire "incompetent" for his inability to control the milling crowd and was given a warning by Ken Stie. At other dicey junctures, McEnroe twice double-faulted on break points, slammed his racket and spiked the ball in anger.

Lloyd's strategy against Connors was to avoid baseline rallies by running the net, but once Connors found his form he seized passing shots by his opponent. "The other matches I felt I could stay back for 10 or 12 shots," Lloyd said, "but he hits the ball three times harder than anyone I played."

Once Connors took command, Lloyd's game deteriorated. In the first set he had 42 points; in the second set 17 and in the third only 9. "He's just too good for me," Lloyd said. "He's stronger in the crunch."

But that did not tarnish what this tournament meant to the British player. Lloyd's ranking had plummeted from No. 23 in 1977 to No. 387 in 1982, and now is expected to rise into the mid-20s.

**Transition**  
BASEBALL  
CALIFORNIA—Acquired Darryl Thomas, infielder-outfielder, from Montreal, for cash and a player to be named later.

ST. LOUIS—Recalled Glenn Brumaker, catcher, from Louisville of the American Association.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION  
ATLANTA—Signed Arthur Carr, forward, to a multi-year contract.

HOUSTON—Signed John Lucas, guard, to a three-year contract. Signed Rod Smith, offensive lineman, to a three-year contract.

PHOENIX—Reached agreement with Al Storch, assistant coach, on a two-year contract.

FOOTBALL  
CINCINNATI—Signed Rick Rozema, the kicker.

DALLAS—Signed Harold Carmichael and Wendell Smith, wide receivers. Curt Jim Miller, punter.

MINNESOTA—Placed Benny Brown, place-kicker; Lawrence Thompson, wide receiver, and Neilson Carson, offensive lineman, on waivers. Signed Bill Doan, offensive lineman.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Al Davis, tight end, and San Francisco—Signed John Fawcett, running back.

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Thursday's Major League Line Scores

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Boston 9, Milwaukee 3; Detroit 5, Kansas City 3; New York Yankees 10, Toronto 4; Oakland Athletics 5, Cleveland 3; Chicago White Sox 4, Minnesota 3.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Pittsburgh Pirates 2, New York Mets 0; St. Louis Cardinals 4, Philadelphia Phillies 3; Cincinnati Reds 3, San Francisco Giants 2; Los Angeles Dodgers 4, San Diego Padres 3.

**Leaders**  
NATIONAL LEAGUE  
G AB R H Pct.  
Gerrit Cole, C, 129 540 85 191 237  
Tom Seaver, L, 129 540 85 191 237  
Tom Seaver, L, 129 540 85 191 237

**Standings**  
NATIONAL LEAGUE  
EAST  
L Pct. GB  
New York Yankees 78 55 .507 —  
Boston Red Sox 72 49 .457 6  
Detroit Tigers 72 49 .457 6  
Cleveland Indians 72 49 .457 6  
Chicago White Sox 72 49 .457 6  
Milwaukee Brewers 72 49 .457 6  
Pittsburgh Pirates 72 49 .457 6  
St. Louis Cardinals 72 49 .457 6  
Philadelphia Phillies 72 49 .457 6  
Cincinnati Reds 72 49 .457 6  
San Francisco Giants 72 49 .457 6  
Los Angeles Dodgers 72 49 .457 6  
San Diego Padres 72 49 .457 6

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San Francisco Giants 72 49 .457 6  
Los Angeles Dodgers 72 49 .457 6  
San Diego Padres 72 49 .457 6

**Tennis**  
U.S. Open Results  
WOMEN'S SINGLES  
Semifinals  
Martina Navratilova (1), U.S., def. Wendy Turnbull (13), Australia, 6-4, 6-1.

MEN'S SINGLES  
Quarterfinals  
John McEnroe (1), U.S., def. Gene Mayer (1), U.S., 7-5, 6-2, 6-0.  
Jimmy Connors (1), U.S., def. John Lloyd (1), U.S., 7-5, 6-2, 6-0.

DOUBLES  
Women's Quarterfinals  
Barry Murren and Anne White, U.S., def. Bettie Jean King and Chris Evert, U.S., 7-5, 6-2, 6-0.

Men's Quarterfinals  
Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., def. Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., 7-5, 6-2, 6-0.

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Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., def. Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., 7-5, 6-2, 6-0.

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## Hockey

## Canada Cup

Soviet Union 2, United States 1  
United States 2, Sweden 1  
Sweden 2, Czechoslovakia 1  
Czechoslovakia 2, Soviet Union 1

Thursdays Results  
United States & Czechoslovakia 2  
Soviet Union & West Germany 1  
Sweden & Canada 2

## Team USA Stuns Czechoslovakia, 3-2

By Kevin Dupont  
New York Times Service

**BUFFALO, N.Y.** — Not far from here, at Lake Placid, New York, the United States scored its greatest international hockey triumph four years ago by winning the Olympic gold medal.



